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"BLOWING BUBBLES," BY NETSCHER,
IN THE PEEL COLLECTION, NATIONAL GALLERY.

THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.

It seemed not impossible at the beginning of the week that it might be our duty to record one of those stupendous disasters which occasionally cast their shadow over upwards of a century, and linger in the traditions of nations long after the memories of the living have passed away. Mount Vesuvius has once more been in active eruption. Not that this fact taken alone will be looked upon with special wonder, for it has been so frequently repeated within the last five-and-twenty years as almost to have been relegated by the present generation into the class of ordinary events. There was a violent eruption in 1868, one, too, which continued for an unusually long period. Indeed, from A.D. 79, when the elder Pliny lost his life in consequence of his too zealous scientific curiosity, and Herculaneum, Pompeii, and Stabiae perished beneath lava and ashes, down to the present time, with an interval only of three centuries and a quarter, the volcanic region round about Vesuvius has been, at irregular periods of time, the scene of terrific, and sometimes destructive, explosions of subterranean forces. Not many days ago Vesuvius once more threatened the whole neighbourhood between it and the sea. The inhabitants of the towns and villages which hang, as it were, upon the skirts of the mountain, abandoned their homes with precipitation, hardly expecting, even if they themselves were fortunate enough to get beyond reach of the streams of molten lava, ever to revisit the houses from which they fled. Some of them—happily not near so many as was at first given out—were overtaken by the fiery inundation. Even Naples, upon whose streets showers of ashes fell to the depth of a couple of inches, grew alarmed for its security, and multitudes of excursionists visiting that city crowded the railway stations, that they might leave behind them as quickly as possible what they anticipated might be its impending doom.

It is some relief to have become assured that the first tidings of the evil which reached this country gave an exaggerated picture of the devastation which was going on. The electric telegraph, now so indispensable to our social and our commercial interests, is less to be trusted, as to the authenticity of its messages, while a great catastrophe is yet in progress. Men's fears are very apt unconsciously to multiply and magnify both the perils and the fatalities of an intense convulsion of Nature, until time and inquiry have availed to correct their first impressions. It was so in the present case. Signor Sella read to the Chamber of Deputies at Rome a telegram from Signor Lanza, then on the spot, stating that the two villages of San Sebastiano and Massa-di-Somma had been almost entirely destroyed; that torrents of lava were advancing towards Porticelli, Cercola, and San Giorgio, from which places the inhabitants had taken flight; that Torre del Greco, Resina, Bosco-tre-Case, and other villages were threatened; that several lives had been lost, and several persons had been seriously injured. Since then the eruption has considerably abated. The King, the Ministry, and the Municipality of Naples have gallantly exerted themselves to meet the wants of the sufferers, and the Chamber has passed a resolution calling upon the Government to afford all possible aid to the inhabitants of the ravaged villages. This apparently authentic account is sufficiently distressing, but it is comparatively tame to the sweeping announcements made by earlier telegrams. It is quite clear, and not by any means surprising, that to the excited apprehensions of the population round about Vesuvius the eruption assumed terrific proportions. Everywhere the greatest consternation prevailed.

Wonder has been expressed that repeated experience has not taught the Southern Italians to shun the slopes of the volcano in choosing the location of their dwellings, how great soever may be its attractions. There is no great argument for the wonder, however, when the fact is placed side by side with other facts of a similar kind illustrative of human feelings and habits. Death, we know, will overtake us all; but we all live on more or less in heedless security notwithstanding. We know the certainty of the event; but the uncertainty of the time at which it will happen indisposes, as well as incapacitates, us from realising it. Thousands of our own mining population earn their livelihood in the presence of dangers far greater than any which beset the vicinity of Vesuvius. There is not a sailor who goes to sea who does not run more risk of being whelmed in the deep than any confronted by those who fix their abodes on the fiery mount. It is a law of our nature that "use and wont" should have a far more abiding and powerful influence over our lives than any doctrine of chances or any calculation of probabilities. The people of San Sebastiano or of Torre del Greco do but act in conformity with the conditions which, under similar circumstances, regulate the movements of the rest of mankind. "*Dum vivimus vivamus*" is their rule. The burning volcano offers them a home which they cannot find elsewhere—a fertile soil, a genial clime, an opportunity for indulging, at little expense though at some risk, the *dolce far niente* to which they are predisposed. Necessity forces their choice, and experience sweetens it. Wherein are they to be blamed above others? What feature of their case is there that should excite our "special wonder"? If they are to be looked upon as infatuated, theirs is a kind of infatuation which is one of the commonest characteristics of mankind.

The gradually increasing violence as well as fre-

quency of Vesuvian eruptions have led some to anticipate the eventual destruction of that part of Southern Italy, perhaps at no very distant date. Nature, however, seldom works in the line of our prognostications. The subterranean fire which seems to have forced for itself a passage of communication between Etna and Vesuvius may burn itself out in the course of ages without inflicting more mischief upon the tract of land and sea beneath which it exerts its tremendous energies than it has done for many centuries past. We have not yet ascertained the causes of these volcanic outbursts, nor the conditions under which they occur, nor the reasons for their occurrence in this locality and not in that. Possibly, science may fathom the mystery one of these days. Meanwhile, it behoves us to be very modest in our predictions. As it is certain that we have foreseen nothing, so it may be presumed that we are not yet sufficiently informed of Nature's secrets in this department of her operations to foresee anything. Assuredly, we do not wisely to scare ourselves with our own fancies. The further science advances the less inclined is it to admit of cataclysms. The slower agencies are far more effective in their results than the more instantaneous and intense. It is not within the range of human knowledge to say that Naples will not be an attractive city to visit, and that Vesuvius will not continue to be the lion of its neighbourhood hundreds of years hence, as it was hundreds of years ago.

"BLOWING BUBBLES."

We have engraved this example of Netscher from the Peel Collection at the National Gallery. It is at once an agreeable subject and a good example of the Dutch cabinet pictures by which the National Gallery has been enriched in the purchase of that collection. The painter's characteristics are well known, and it may suffice to add the following particulars of his life. Gaspar Netscher was born at Heidelberg, in 1639. He studied under Terburg at Deventer. In 1659 he started on a tour to Italy; but, having fallen in love with a young lady of Liège at Bordeaux, he gave up his Italian tour, married, returned to Holland, and settled at the Hague. He joined the guild of painters there in 1663, and died in that city in 1684.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Paris, Thursday, May 2.

Another of the more sanguinary Communards condemned to death by the Versailles courts-martial was shot, a couple of mornings ago, at daybreak, on the plains of Satory. This was Genton, a journeyman wood-carver, who, from the position of standard-bearer to the 66th Battalion of National Guards, rose to be judge d'instruction and president of courts-martial under the Commune. It was he who pronounced sentence of death upon the unfortunate Archbishop of Paris and the other hostages assassinated at the prison of La Roquette, and who busied himself in recruiting from among the men of his own battalion the willing executors of his savage decree. It is only against Communist criminals of his type that the extreme penalty of the law is put in force; and yet each time that a sentence is carried out, outcries are invariably raised, not merely by sympathising journalists over here, but by certain correspondents of English newspapers, who somewhat inconsistently regard the cat-o-nine-tails as a most admirable institution at home.

Madame Dubourg, the unfortunate victim of a husband's vengeance, expired at the hospital of La Pitié, last Friday night, and was buried in the Cemetery of Ivry, some little distance outside the walls of Paris, on the afternoon of the following day, her husband's father and brother being among the mourners who followed the corpse to the grave. M. Dubourg, after undergoing one or two examinations, has been set at liberty on bail with far less hesitation than was shown in the case of the Tichbourne claimant, while the Count de Précorbin, regarded as the far more guilty party, is kept in close confinement in the criminal prison of Mazas.

This Paris murder has been supplemented by one in the provinces, the motive of which appears to be involved in obscurity. At the château of Kersalaën, in the wilds of Brittany, lived the Countess de Kermel and her two sons, both of whom had served in the late war, and the eldest of whom had been wounded during the campaign on the Loire. A few days ago, after the family had breakfasted, the younger son resorted to the billiard-room, in company with a neighbour, M. de Kerstrad, whence he eventually proceeded to the library, where he was soon afterwards followed by his brother, who shot him dead with a couple of balls which penetrated the skull. While M. de Kerstrad was engaged in rendering assistance to the dying man, his murderer hastened to the stable, saddled one of the fleetest horses, and rode post haste to the nearest market town, where he gave himself into custody, declaring that he had assassinated his brother intentionally, and desired to constitute himself prisoner. One account ascribes the crime to insanity, which is said to be inherent in the family, whereas another attributes it to rivalry existing between the brothers with regard to a pretty paysanne, their mother's femme de chambre.

The Republican party is making immense efforts to form a compact and disciplined minority in the National Assembly. M. Gambetta is exceedingly anxious, it is said, to secure an alliance between the Moderate Radical party, of which he is the leader, and the Left Centre of the Chamber, composed of the personal adherents of M. Thiers. The *Figaro*, whose Legitimist and anti-Republican opinions are well known, admits that, in the event of success, the minority will become most embarrassing. M. Gambetta makes no secret of his sympathies for the Government of M. Thiers (which so long as it lasts ensures the existence of the Republic), in spite of the recent attack which M. V. Lefranc, the Minister of the Interior, thought proper to make upon him, in answer to M. Raoul Duval's interpellation concerning the banquets offered the ex-Dictator by the inhabitants of Angers and Havre, under the auspices of the municipalities of those towns. M. Guille-mard, Mayor of Havre, and a fervent Gambettist, has taken offence at the tone in which M. Lefranc spoke of the Havre gathering, and has complained in person to M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire, M. Thiers's private secretary, the President of the Republic having refused him an interview. After making his complaint, M. Guille-mard added that he did not intend to resign, to which M. B. Saint Hilaire curtly rejoined that the Government did not ask this of him, but

that, if he thought he could retain his post after the blame of the Minister, it was evident he accepted that blame and recognised having merited it.

In the National Assembly, last Saturday, that permanent bore, Count Joubert, questioned the Government relative to the modification of the passport regulations in favour of England and Belgium. He denied the competency of the Government to make any modifications without the sanction of the Assembly, and dwelt upon the facilities accorded to Communist and Bonapartist conspirators for entering France. M. Lefranc effectually settled the Count with a short and sensible reply to his speech, and proposed the order of the day, which the Assembly voted almost unanimously.

Count Joubert's interpellation was followed by one on the part of M. Millaud relative to the arrest, at Lyons, of several individuals, members of the committee of the Republican Alliance, a well-known club which exercises supreme sway over the Radical party of Lyons. The Minister of the Interior briefly replied that the arrests had taken place in the usual course of justice, whereupon the subject dropped. Lyons appears to be somewhat agitated by these arrests, which have been followed by numerous domiciliary visits and perquisitions. The Municipal Council has protested in a body against them, and the population, whose Radical opinions are well known, are very discontented with the measure. Three of the seven individuals arrested have been released on bail. The seizures made have proved the remainder to be connected with the International Society.

The Government has adopted very stringent measures concerning the Carlist insurrection in Spain. The frontiers are jealously guarded to prevent the entry of any of the insurgent leaders into Spain; and Don Alphonso, the brother of Don Carlos, has been recently arrested at Marseilles and conveyed back to Geneva by a commissary of police. The movements of the pretender himself are unknown. It was at one moment asserted that he was accompanied by General Cathelineau; but the General still remains in Paris, and it is not probable that he will venture to incur the penalties indicated by the *Journal Officiel*, the other day, to which any Frenchman entering the army of a foreign country becomes liable. In the same note the *Journal Officiel* called upon all French citizens to refrain from mixing themselves up in the internal troubles of a friendly nation.

Marshal Bazaine has anticipated the judgment of the committee of inquiry into the capitulations by the publication of a book entitled "*L'Armée du Rhin*," which comprises an account of the operations of the army under his command from Aug. 12 to Oct. 29, 1870. The work is principally composed of documents and despatches, but is preceded by some curious *considérations générales*, in which the Marshal does not spare the military system of the Second Empire. In noticing the work the Paris press are almost unanimous in recognising that it does not absolve the Marshal from the charges which have been brought against him, many of which he appears totally to ignore; and, moreover, proves that he was in no degree that "grand homme de guerre" which Frenchmen took him to be at the outbreak of hostilities.

Blanqui, whose sentence to transportation in a fortress was recently revoked by the Council of Revision, has been re-tried by the Fourth Council of War, and has been re-condemned to the same penalty. He has again appealed to the Council of Revision.

You will have heard of the arrival of Margaret Dixblance in England.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies has approved the first article of the bill suppressing the Chair of Divinity in the Universities.

The Pope gave audience, on Tuesday, to about 3000 Romans, in the ducal saloon.

The force of the eruption of Mount Vesuvius is gradually diminishing, and it is expected that the showers of scoriae will soon cease. In several of the surrounding villages the inhabitants have resumed work. The fall of sand and ashes has all but ruined the fruit and similar crops in the neighbourhood. It has been ascertained that the number of persons killed is comparatively small, although the loss of property has been great, two villages having been completely destroyed. A correspondent of the *Daily News* went on Monday night towards Canello. He telegraphs:—"The sky was clear, but a column of black smoke was blown towards Naples. At intervals an imposing column of fire of enormous height rose from the central crater, and blocks of burning scoriae were hurled upwards into the air to a distance estimated at about half a mile. Explosions, accompanied by shocks like those of an earthquake, were constantly occurring." On Tuesday night a fine view of the mountain was obtained, and a tremendous pillar of fire was seen towering upwards from the central crater. It is stated that the rain of the burning scoriae reached as far as Palermo, in Sicily, and that at San Sebastiano the lava stream was sixteen feet deep. Professor Palmieri, the chief of the Observatory, which is situated on a spur of the mountain, remained gallantly at his post.

SPAIN.

In the Cortes, yesterday week, Senor Rios Rosas, the Ministerial candidate, was elected President by 168 votes. The Vice-Presidents elected were also the nominees of the Ministry. Senores Zorrilla, Moret, and other leaders of the Radicals have been presented to the King.

Marshal Serrano left Madrid last Saturday, to take the supreme command of the forces in the Basque provinces, Navarre, Burgos, and Arragon, against the Carlists. The latest accounts from the provinces received in Madrid relating to the Carlist rising are favourable to the Government. Marshal Serrano was advancing in Navarre, and the Carlists were falling back. Near Tudela the insurgents are said to have been defeated, with a loss of thirty dead and wounded. In Arragon nearly all the Carlist bands have been defeated or dispersed, and most of the bands in other parts are said to be very insignificant. In a proclamation to the people, Don Carlos thanks God for permitting him to kiss (he speaks figuratively, it may be assumed) the sacred soil of his country. The proclamation, which has been generally accepted as genuine, is the first evidence we have had that the Prince had actually penetrated into Spain. He swears to save the Spanish people, or die with them. But a Madrid telegram of Wednesday's date states that the Prince has returned to Geneva.

In Madrid, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the country, a bull-fight took place on Sunday.

GERMANY.

Prince Frederick Charles arrived at Berlin on Sunday, and was received by the Emperor on the following day.

Count Arnim left Berlin for Paris on Sunday.

The University of Strasburg was opened with great ceremony on Wednesday.

The Bavarian Parliament was closed, on Monday, by a speech from the throne delivered by Prince Luitpold. He referred with satisfaction to various national affairs, and spoke of Bavaria as an integral portion of the German Empire.

AMERICA.

The following information was telegraphed, on Monday, by

the well-informed correspondent of the *Times* at Philadelphia:—"The announcement may now be made that the Alabama claims question will be settled this week, in a manner satisfactory to both countries. General Schenck has been instructed to say to Lord Granville that if England will decide in advance against the principle of making claims for indirect damages, America will agree to such decision. The principle being thus settled, it will not have to be discussed by the Geneva Arbitrators. The American case will remain unaltered, although superseded by this arrangement. England, it is understood, accepts this proposition."

The *New York Tribune* also expresses a belief that the Administration will surrender its position with respect to the Alabama claims.

Mr. Cyrus W. Field, whose letter on the subject appeared some weeks back, seems to have had great influence in turning the tide of American opinion. It appears that he had interviews with a number of leading public men, telling them that, in his recent travels in Germany, France, and Italy, he did not hear of a single statesman, jurist, or authority upon international law who did not speak of the claim for indirect damages as preposterous.

Both Houses of Congress have passed, and the President has signed, the bill repealing the duties on tea and coffee after July 1.

The House of Representatives, by 143 votes to 43, has passed a resolution instructing the President to demand from Spain the release of the person and the restoration of the property of Dr. Howard, an American citizen, who is held a prisoner in Cuba. The House has also passed a bill ceding Goat Island, in the harbour of San Francisco, to the Central Pacific Railroad. The property is valued at 8,000,000 dols.

Governor Hoffman has vetoed the new city charter for New York on the ground that it is unconstitutional. The Assembly has sustained his veto.

The Iowa House of Representatives has passed a bill totally abolishing the death penalty.

The "Fire Marshal" of Chicago reports the aggregate losses by the great fire to have been upwards of 190,000,000 dols., there being 51,500,000 dols. on buildings, and the remainder personal property. The fire, he states, burned over 2000 acres, destroying 25,000 buildings. The amount of insurance was about 90,000,000 dols.

The trials of Brigham Young and others have for some time been suspended, the prisoners remaining in custody at Salt Lake, but nothing being done beyond their arraignment. The Supreme Court at Washington was appealed to, and decided that the Salt Lake tribunals illegally summoned their juries, and that the trials were unconstitutional. This, it is thought, will end them.

CANADA.

The financial statement shows extraordinary elasticity in the revenue of the Dominion. The surplus in 1871 was nearly 4,000,000 dols.; in 1872 the surplus is estimated at 3,500,000 dols.; and in 1873 at 1,000,000 dols. The expenditure proposed for public works, exclusive of the Pacific Railroad, is 15,000,000 dols. No alteration will be made in the tariff, but the capitation tax upon immigrants is to be abolished.

The Canadian Government has introduced a bill into Parliament to authorise the construction of the Pacific Railway. It asks for powers to make a grant of 50,000,000 acres of land, in alternate blocks twenty miles in depth, on each side of the line, this grant to be supplemented by a subsidy not exceeding 30,000,000 dols.

Princess Henri of the Netherlands died on Wednesday.

We learn from Calcutta that Lord Northbrook, the new Governor-General of India, has arrived out.

The eighth International Statistical Congress will be opened at St. Petersburg on Aug. 20.

The Court of Appeal of Cassel has pronounced a divorce between Prince William of Hesse-Philippsthal and Princess Marie of Hanau, youngest daughter of the Elector of Hesse.

The British Embassy at Constantinople has received a telegram from Teheran announcing the death of Mr. Alison, the British Minister in Persia.

The French "Société de Secours aux Blessés" have awarded their bronze cross and diploma to Mr. Archer Burton, an English gentleman residing at Coblenz, in recognition of the services he rendered to French prisoners in Germany.

Naval discipline has been rigidly asserted in the case of the Lord Clyde. The court-martial which sat at Malta has severely reprimanded Captain Bythesa and Staff-Commander May, and sentenced them to be dismissed the ship.

The submarine cable between Lowestoft and Nordeney, which was broken on Sunday, the 21st ult., has been repaired, and the Indo-European Company's through special route with India, via Teheran, is re-established.

A telegram has been received by the Agent-General for New Zealand, from the Postmaster-General of the colony, stating that a highly satisfactory partnership arrangement between Victoria and New Zealand, for California service, has been concluded.

The reply of Mr. Secretary Fish to Lord Granville's despatch was delivered to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, by General Schenck, on Wednesday; but the later telegraphic communications from the Washington Cabinet have practically superseded this document, and deprive its contents of any other than a purely historical interest.

A telegram was received at Lloyd's, on Thursday, stating that a hurricane had been experienced at Zanzibar on April 15. One hundred and fifty sail of all kinds are reported to be sunk or stranded, and a large portion of the town was destroyed. The Abydos, which is engaged with the Livingstone expedition, was the only ship afloat.

MAY MEETINGS.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was in the chair, on Thursday week, at the 171st annual meeting of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The receipts for the year amounted to £97,603.

The twenty-seventh anniversary dinner of the friends of the German Hospital, Dalston, took place on Thursday week at the Freemasons' Tavern. The chair was occupied by Baron H. von Schröder, the treasurer of the institution. Subscriptions to the amount of nearly £3800 were announced, including £105 from the Queen and £200 from the Emperor of Germany.

The National Temperance League held its annual public meeting, on Monday night, at Exeter Hall. The report showed an income of £4777, being an increase of fifty per cent.

The Wesleyan Missionary Society held its annual meeting, in Exeter Hall, on Monday morning. Lord Shaftesbury was in the chair. The total receipts of the year were £148,585.

The Church Missionary Society held its annual meeting in Exeter Hall on Tuesday morning. The Earl of Chichester

presided. The society's income for the year was stated to be £153,697 16s. 5d. The society maintains 158 missions, served by 328 clergymen, of whom 197 are Europeans and 131 natives.

The twenty-sixth annual dinner of the friends of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots was held, on Tuesday evening, at the London Tavern. The chair was occupied by Lieutenant-Colonel Loyd-Lindsay. The secretary announced subscriptions to the amount of £2773. A special appeal was made for the sum of £1000 for the erection of farm buildings, and subscriptions of £100 each were promised by Mr. Thomas Hilsby and Mr. J. C. Busted, upon the condition that eight other subscriptions of a similar amount were forthcoming.

On Tuesday the annual meeting of the British and Foreign Sailors' Society was held, in the hall of the Sailors' Institute, Mercer-street, Shadwell—Mr. W. Bramston in the chair. The society has twenty-six stations at home and abroad, and employs thirty-four agents in missionary work.

The annual meeting of the British and Foreign Bible Society was held, on Wednesday morning, at Exeter Hall, the Earl of Shaftesbury presiding. The Rev. C. Jackson read the report, showing that the receipts for the year ending March 30 amounted to £183,944. The meeting was subsequently addressed by the Bishops of Ripon and Gloucester and Bristol.

The Earl of Derby presided, on Wednesday night, at the anniversary festival of the Royal Free Hospital. The list of subscriptions announced in the course of the evening amounted to about £3500, including a fourth donation of £1000 from "D. G."

The annual meeting of the friends of the London Society for Teaching the Blind to Read and Training them in Industrial Occupations was held, on Wednesday, at the Hanover-square Rooms, under the presidency of the Marquis of Westminster. The total income for the year had been £2372, and the expenditure, including £500 invested, had been £2252.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The annual soirée of the Royal Society was held last Saturday evening, the new president, Sir C. B. Airy, C.B., the Astronomer Royal, receiving for the first time.

The Society of Arts has offered three prizes—£60, £20, and £10—for improved cabs of any description, to be exhibited at the International Exhibition in 1873.

The first brigade-drill of the season is ordered for this (Saturday) afternoon, in Hyde Park, when there will be a grand muster of the City regiments, amounting to 4000 men.

Miss Ewart, of 3, Morpeth-terrace, S.W., one of the trustees of the Camden School for Girls, has given £1000 towards the building fund of the institution.

Between £600 and £700 has been collected for the widow Nicholls, whose husband lately committed suicide after having killed four of his children.

On Wednesday evening Lady Gibbons, the Lady Mayoress, gave a grand ball at the official residence of the Lord Mayor. The invited guests were about 800 in number.

The third conversazione of the session in connection with the Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts took place, on Thursday evening, at the South Kensington Museum.

A numerously-attended meeting of metropolitan volunteer commanding officers was held on Wednesday, at which the preliminary steps were taken for holding a field-day in the neighbourhood of Chobham on Whit-Monday.

The spring general meeting of the National Rifle Association will be held on Thursday next, the 9th inst., at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall-yard. Field Marshal the Duke of Cambridge, president, will take the chair at 2.30.

"The Erratics" gave a very successful entertainment at St. George's Hall, on Wednesday, May 1, on behalf of the funds of the Royal Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, City-road.

At a meeting of the Civil Service Supply Association, held, on Thursday week, at the Cannon-street Hotel, the sum of 1500 gs. was voted as an honorarium to the directors, 150 gs. to the two auditors, and a testimonial of the value of 100 gs. to Mr. Smith, the late chairman.

The return of metropolitan pauperism for last week gives the total number of paupers as 111,851, of whom 33,633 were in workhouses, and 78,218 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding week in 1871, these figures show a decrease of 20,698. The number of vagrants relieved was 745, of whom 528 were men, 181 women, and 36 children.

An influential deputation, on Tuesday, waited upon the Lord Mayor and brought under his notice the importance of establishing a thorough organisation in the system of charitable relief and of repressing mendicancy. His Lordship expressed his cordial sympathy with the object in view, and his willingness to aid it by any means in his power.

In the metropolis 2316 births and 1415 deaths were registered last week, the former having been 64, and the latter 98 below the average. Forty-one persons died from smallpox, 58 from measles, 17 from scarlet fever, 7 from diphtheria, 85 from whooping-cough, 26 from different forms of fever, and 15 from diarrhoea.

A madman, having thrown himself into the river at Waterloo Bridge, was rescued by the Thames Police, and carried to King's College Hospital. When about to be taken before the magistrates, he dashed through a window, sat outside, cut his throat with a piece of broken glass, threw himself down headlong, and was killed.

The London School Board determined, on Wednesday, to apply to the Education Department for authority to borrow another £150,000, at 3½ per cent, to be repaid in fifty annual instalments. This will enable them to provide schools for 100,000 children. This sum does not include money for the proposed "Palace of Education" on the Thames Embankment, for which a further loan will be requisite.

Upwards of two hundred emigrants left by the Midland Railway, on Wednesday, from the St. Pancras station, en route for Canada. Half the number were poor families from the East-End, and the rest City Arabs, sent out through the instrumentality of Miss Macpherson. There was a demonstration at the terminus previous to their departure, the families being entertained at tea in one of the waiting-rooms and the children singing hymns on the platform.

We are happy to state that, at the reception given on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, by Sir H. Rawlinson, K.C.B., president of the Geographical Society, the announcement was made by the president of Dr. Livingstone's safety. The telegram, read by Sir Henry, stated that "The steamer Abydos, from Zanzibar, had brought the gratifying intelligence that the great African traveller was safe with Stanley," the American gentleman who, it will be recollected, started some time ago in search of him.

Among those who passed the examination in arts of the Apothecaries Society of London, yesterday week, were two ladies, Mrs. Henry Lawson and Miss Alice Rowland.

An influential meeting was held, last Saturday, under the presidency of the Duke of Edinburgh, to consider a proposition to raise a fund to be applied in such a manner as will evince the regard of the numerous friends of the late Lord Mayo, and their appreciation of his services as a distinguished Indian administrator. Amongst the speakers were Mr. Disraeli, Lord Sandhurst, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duke of Richmond, Lord R. Grosvenor, M.P., the Earl of Derby, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., and Mr. Cowper-Temple, M.P. Lord Henniker and Lord Richard Grosvenor were named honorary secretaries; and Messrs. Glyn, Mills, and Co., and Messrs. Drummond, bankers.

A conference in connection with the Agricultural Unions was opened at Willis's Rooms on Tuesday morning. It was attended by several members of Parliament, a number of delegates from the local associations, and many well-known Unionists in the metropolis. The speakers included Canon Girdlestone, Mr. Joseph Arch, Mr. H. Strange, Mr. Savage (of Cambridgeshire), and other advocates of agricultural emancipation. A resolution was carried approving the beneficial influence of unionism on agricultural interests. The Conference was resumed on Wednesday—Mr. Mundella, M.P. in the chair. A resolution was passed, recommending the labourers to select a judicious and honest committee for the purpose of compiling a wise code of rules for the guidance of the unions. Another resolution affirmed the importance of forming boards of arbitration.

A meeting of the central committee of the National Society for Women's Suffrage was held, on Monday, under the presidency of Mr. Jacob Bright, M.P. Resolutions deprecating the recognition of sex as a ground of electoral disqualification were moved by Mrs. Dr. Anderson, Mr. Arthur Arnold, and Mrs. Fawcett; and among the speakers were Mr. T. Hughes, M.P., Miss Becker, Miss Cobbe, and the Rev. J. Llewellyn Davies. A series of soirées, which have been held at the private houses of various members of the society, culminated, on Tuesday, in a conversazione at the Westminster Hotel.—Miss Sophia Jex-Blake, yesterday week, delivered an address, at St. George's Hall, on the Medical Education of Women.—Lord Shaftesbury in the chair. Without arguing the question of the rights of women, Miss Jex-Blake assigned several reasons why the medical profession was peculiarly adapted for the practice of the fair sex.

On Thursday a meeting of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution was held at John-street, Adelphi—the Duke of Northumberland in the chair. Mr. Lewis, the secretary, having read the minutes of the previous meeting, the silver medal of the institution and a copy of its vote inscribed on vellum were presented to Mr. Samuel Bate, assistant coxswain of the Padstow life-boat, in acknowledgment of his general gallant services in that boat, and particularly for his brave services on the occasion of seven persons being saved by the life-boat from the barque *Viking*, of Sunderland, when that vessel was wrecked in Harlyn Bay, on April 2 last. Rewards amounting to £60 were also granted to the crews of other life-boats for recent services to distressed vessels and their crews. The thanks of the institution, inscribed on vellum, and £5 were also presented to Mr. James Jameson, owner of the smack *Lily*, of Lerwick, together with £10 to the crew of that vessel, in testimony of their praiseworthy services, on March 16, in saving three men belonging to the wrecked schooner *Isabella*, of Dundee. Other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for securing life from wrecks on our coasts. Payments amounting to £1862 were likewise ordered to be made on different life-boat establishments. Various contributions to the society were announced as having been received from Brighton, Hastings, Rochdale, Burslem, and other places, including £32 10s. collected by Lieut. Vyvyan, R.N.R., on board the Cape Royal mail-steamer *Roman*. The late William Stanton, Esq., of Bramley Wharf, Surrey, had bequeathed to the institution the dividends on a sum of £500, to be invested in the public funds. A fine life-boat, named the *Thomas Boys*, of Brighton, has just been sent to Rhoscolyn, on the coast of Anglesey, in the place of a smaller boat formerly kept on that station. Reports were read from the inspector and the assistant inspector of life-boats to the institution on their recent visits to the coast. The proceedings then terminated.

GAME BIRDS AND BANTAMS.

The first exhibition of game birds, pheasants, partridges, grouse, quails, and bantams, was held, at the Crystal Palace, on Thursday and Friday week. There were 143 entries, by seventy-six exhibitors; the bantams were by far the most numerous. The cages were ranged on a long table along the centre of the north nave. At the end nearest the door into the tropical department was a series of drawings of various species of these birds, lent by Mr. Tegetmeier. Several cases of stuffed specimens, lent by their owners, added to the interest of the exhibition, which was arranged by Mr. F. W. Wilson, superintendent of the natural history collections. Mr. Harrison Weir and Mr. Tegetmeier were the judges of merit for the prizes awarded in the different classes. Capercaillie, black cock, red grouse, ptarmigan, American prairie grouse; the English pheasants, the Chinese, the Reeves, the tragopan, gold and silver pheasants; the English partridge, the red-legged and other partridges; the quail of Europe, and the Australian crested quail; the game bantams, the black-breasted, the brown-reds, and the duck-winged; the gold and silver Sebrights; the black, white, and yellow or Nankin varieties; the Japanese, the Pekins, the white feather-legged sort, the rumpless, cuckoo, frizzled, and other fancy kinds; and the Bankiva or Sonnerat jungle-fowl, were separately classified in the catalogue; but some of these, especially of the grouse, did not actually make their appearance in the show. Among those which gained most notice were a pair of Norwegian ptarmigans, sent by Mr. Schröder from Christiania; a new fertile hybrid pheasant, shown by the Duke of Marlborough; a hybrid between the gold and common pheasant, by Mr. C. Calling; and a hybrid wild turkey, between that of North America and the ocellated turkey of Honduras. The partridges and quails were mostly contributed by Mr. P. Castang; but the Chinese quails, a novelty, were sent by Mr. E. Bartlett. Our illustrations represent several of the prize birds and others which claim particular attention. The white bantams of the Rev. F. Tearle and black bantams of Mr. M. Ridgway figure at the top of the page. A gold pheasant, belonging to Mr. J. R. Fowler, and Mr. C. Calling's hybrid pheasant, come next below. These, with a Vieillot pheasant, shown by Mr. E. Bartlett, and a pair of blackcock, sent by Mr. J. Schröder, occupy the middle space. At the bottom of the page, in the centre, are Mr. J. Schröder's pair of willow grouse, from Norway; to the right hand, a pair of silky bantams, owned by Mr. Reginald Woodgate; and to the left, Mr. H. Sands Salsbury's pair of Japanese bantams. The exhibition was decidedly successful, and is likely to become more popular every year.



EXHIBITION OF GAME BIRDS AND BANTAMS AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.



INSTRUCTION OF PAUPER CHILDREN IN THE SOUTH METROPOLITAN DISTRICT SCHOOL, SUTTON.

SEE PAGE 441.

BIRTHS.

On Easter Day, at the Pen Dominica, the wife of Chief Justice Pemberton of a daughter.

On the 29th ult., at Great Gearys, Ilford, Essex, the wife of Spencer Charrington, Esq., of a son.

At Adisham Rectory, the Lady Victoria Villiers, of a daughter.

On the 26th ult., at Newark-on-Trent, the wife of William Deaping Warwick, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th ult., at St. George's Church, Dublin, by the Rev. W. Pakenham Walsh, A.M., Incumbent of Sandford, John Henry Winder, Esq., son of the late Rev. Henry Monck Winder, A.M., Vicar of Killinkere, in the county of Cavan, to Elizabeth Stuart (widow of James H. Barnett, Esq.), eldest daughter of the late Colonel Edward Watt, 6th Bengal Light Cavalry, and granddaughter of the late General Sir Henry Worsley, K.C.B.

On the 24th ult., at the cathedral, Lisburn, by the Rev. F. H. Bridges, Rector of Bruntingthorpe, Leicestershire, brother of the bridegroom, Charles Cotton Bridges, youngest son of the late J. W. Bridges, Esq., of Tavistock-square, London, and Birch, Essex, to Jane Alicia, daughter of the late W. Whittle, Esq., of Lisburn.

On the 27th ult., at St. Michael's, Highgate, by the Rev. C. B. Dalton, Vicar of Highgate and Prebendary of St. Paul's, assisted by the Rev. J. C. L. Court, Rector of Widdington, Essex, George Hollis, Esq., of Brighton, J.P., at-law, second son of William Mellet Hollis, Esq., of The Grove, Highgate, and Widdington, Essex. No carils. Australian papers please copy.

On the 25th ult., at St. John, Woodlands, Isleworth, by the Rev. C. P. Marriott, assisted by the Rev. John Yarker, the Vicar, and the Rev. Thomas Williams, Rector of Peppard (cousin of the bridegroom), Edmund Bernard Reece, eldest son of R. Lewis Reece, Esq., of Cardiff, to Pauline Mary Long, eldest daughter of the late Paul Long, Esq., of Wootton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire.

On the 29th ult., at St. John's Church, Paddington, Alexander Hevelke, Esq., officer in the 46th Regiment Hohenzollern Fusiliers of his Russian Majesty's Service, to Fanny Louisa, eldest daughter of W. L. Fenwick, Esq., of Warlington, Hants, and of Mary Elizabeth, his wife, daughter of the late Major-General Wilson, Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

On the 23rd ult., at Christ Church, Bray, by special license, Samuel Garnett, Esq., late of the 6th Dragoon Guards (Carabiniers), only surviving son of Samuel Garnett, Esq., of Arch Hall, in the county of Meath, to Charlotte Josephine, eldest daughter of Captain J. S. Howard, Friar's Hill, Wicklow, and late 44th Regiment.

DEATHS.

On the 28th ult., at No. 7, Seamore-place, Curzon-street, after a long and painful illness, borne with extreme patience and resignation, Miss Georgiana Mary Anne Des Vaux, aged 51.

On the 30th ult., at Lorn House, Castletown, Isle of Man, Patrick Taubman Cuninghame, Esq., aged 44.

On the 8th ult. (old style), at St. Petersburg, Mrs. Amelia Fearon, aged 92 years.

* * The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths, is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 11.

SUNDAY, MAY 5.
Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Herts.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 6.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Drawing-room held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.).
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Holland on the Social Responsibility of Employers).
Royal Institution, general meeting, 2.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Wildlife Society, annual dinner, 6.
Medical Society, 8 p.m., conversation (oration by Mr. F. J. Gant).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. B. Owen on Phases of Superstition).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Lacer on the Rule of the Road at Sea).
British and Foreign School Society, anniversary, noon (Earl Russell in the chair).
Home and Colonial School Society, anniversary, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Chester in the chair).
King's College Hospital, ball at Willis's Rooms.
Ragged School Union, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Congregational Union, anniversary, 6 p.m. (Dr. Kennedy in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 7.
New moon, 1.19 p.m.
Chester Races.
French Orphanage, Bazaar at Mr. Waller's, 4, Grosvenor-place.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Heavy Ordnance; Professor Abel on Explosive Agents Applied to Industrial Purposes).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis; Mr. W. H. Hudson on Swallows of the Argentine Republic).
All-England Croquet Club, prize spring meeting at Wimbledon.
Wildlife Society Ball, at Willis's Rooms.
Home Missionary Society, anniversary, 7 p.m. (Mr. S. Mo. ley, M.P., in the chair).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 8.
Easter Term ends.
British Museum reopens.
Charterhouse Athletic Sports.
Grand Choral Concert at the Royal Albert Hall (the Queen expected to be present), 4.50 p.m. People's Concert, 8 p.m.
Literary Fund (eighty-third) Annual Dinner (the King of the Belgians in the chair).
Seaside Convalescent Hospital, Seaford, anniversary, 3 p.m.
London General Porters' Benevolent Association, anniversary, 8 p.m.
Royal Botanic Society Spring Exhibition, 2 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, Latin, 6 p.m.; English, 7 p.m. (Rev. B. M. Cowie on Geometry).
Geological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. A. Paget on the Use of a Revolving Rubble in the Common Revolving Furnace).
Church Association Conference, 10 a.m. and 2 p.m.

THURSDAY, MAY 9.
Ascension Day, Holy Thursday. Half-Quarter Day.
National Rifle Association, spring meeting, 2.30 p.m. (the Duke of Cambridge in the chair).
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Professor Tyndall on Heat and Light).
Royal Horticultural Society Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. W. T. Thiselton Dyer on Flowers).
University College, 5 p.m. (Professor Croom Robertson on Kant's Philosophy).
London Missionary Society, 10 a.m.
Clergy Orphan Schools, Sermon at Westminster Abbey by the Dean, Dr. Stanley, 3 p.m.
Colonial Missionary Society, 6.30 p.m.
North London or University College Hospital, annual festival, 7 p.m. (Prince Arthur in the chair).
Mathematical Society, 8 p.m.
Epistemological Society, 8 p.m.
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m.
London Institution, 7.30 p.m.
Society for the Encouragement of the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. G. A. Sala on Waxwork as a Branch of Fine Art).

FRIDAY, MAY 10.
Royal Medical Benevolent College, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m. (Viscount Middleton in the chair).
Quekett Microscopical Club, 8 p.m.
Royal Astronomical Society, 8 p.m.
Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. N. Story Maskelyne on Meteoric Stones, 9 p.m.).
Royal Society of Musicians, annual performance of "The Messiah" at St. James's Hall, 8 p.m.
Missions to Seamen, anniversary, 3 p.m. (the Bishop of Ripon in the chair).
SATURDAY, MAY 11.
Crystal Palace, great flower show.
South Kensington Museum, 2.30 p.m.
Royal Albert Hall, grand opera concert, 3 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, 3 p.m. (Mr. R. A. Proctor on the Star-Depths).
Royal Botanic Society, 3.45 p.m.
Royal Horticultural Society, promenade, 4 p.m.
Newspaper Press Fund, annual dinner (the Duke of Argyll in the chair).
Royal School of Mines, Swiney lecture, 8 p.m. (Dr. Cobbold on Geology).
Royal General Theatrical Fund, annual dinner, 6.30 p.m. (the Duke of Edinburgh in the chair).

SUNDAY, MAY 12.
Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Herts.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

MONDAY, MAY 13.
Royal Academy Exhibition opens.
Drawing-room held by the Queen at Buckingham Palace, 3 p.m.
London Institution Lecture, 4 p.m. (Professor Bentley on Botany).
Entomological Society, 7 p.m.
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music).
Society of Arts, Cantor Lecture, 8 p.m. (Professor Barff on Silicates, Glass, &c.).
Anthropological Society, 8 p.m.
Social Science Association, 8 p.m. (Mr. F. H. Holland on the Social Responsibility of Employers).
Royal Institution, general meeting, 2.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, anniversary, 1 p.m.
Royal Institute of British Architects, 8 p.m., anniversary.
Odontological Society, 8 p.m.
Wildlife Society, annual dinner, 6.
Medical Society, 8 p.m., conversation (oration by Mr. F. J. Gant).
Victoria Institute, 8 p.m. (Rev. J. B. Owen on Phases of Superstition).
Royal United Service Institution, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. W. S. Lacer on the Rule of the Road at Sea).
British and Foreign School Society, anniversary, noon (Earl Russell in the chair).
Home and Colonial School Society, anniversary, 1.30 p.m. (the Earl of Chester in the chair).
King's College Hospital, ball at Willis's Rooms.
Ragged School Union, anniversary, 6 p.m. (the Earl of Shaftesbury in the chair).
Congregational Union, anniversary, 6 p.m. (Dr. Kennedy in the chair).

TUESDAY, MAY 14.
New moon, 1.19 p.m.
Chester Races.
French Orphanage, Bazaar at Mr. Waller's, 4, Grosvenor-place.
Christian Knowledge Society, 2 p.m.
Royal Institution Lecture, (Mr. E. B. Tylor on the Development of Belief and Custom amongst the Lower Races).
Gresham Lecture, 7 p.m. (Dr. Wyld on Music).
Civil Engineers' Institution, 8 p.m. (Discussion on Heavy Ordnance; Professor Abel on Explosive Agents Applied to Industrial Purposes).
Pathological Society, 8 p.m.
Biblical Archaeology Society, 8.30 p.m.
Zoological Society, 9 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Dinornis; Mr. W. H. Hudson on Swallows of the Argentine Republic).
All-England Croquet Club, prize spring meeting at Wimbledon.
Wildlife Society Ball, at Willis's Rooms.
Home Missionary Society, anniversary, 7 p.m. (Mr. S. Mo. ley, M.P., in the chair).

WEDNESDAY, MAY 15.
Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Herts.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

THURSDAY, MAY 16.
Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Herts.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

FRIDAY, MAY 17.
Rogation Sunday.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., the Rev. W. J. Hall, M.A., Minor Canon, Rector of St. Clement's, Eastcheap; 3 p.m., the Rev. Canon Lightfoot.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m. and 3 p.m., the Hon. and Rev. Lord John Thynne; 7 p.m., the Rev. Walter J. Lawrence, M.A., Rector of St. Albans, Herts.
St. James's, noon, the Rev. Francis Garden, Sub-Dean of the Chapels Royal.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., uncertain; 3 p.m., the Rev. Dr. Hessey (Boyle Lecture).
Savoy, 11.30 a.m. and 7 p.m., the Rev. Henry White, M.A., Chaplain of the Savoy and of the House of Commons.
Temple Church, 11 a.m., the Rev. Dr. Vaughan, Master of the Temple; 3 p.m., the Rev. Alfred Ainger, M.A., Reader at the Temple.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE
KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 A.M. next morning.
	Baromet. Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum, read at 10 A.M.	Maximum, read at 10 P.M.	Direction.	Force.		
April 24	29.563	47.7	42.3	83	0-10	43.6	55.0	SSW.S.	355	150	
25	29.755	50.3	42.3	76	6	44.2	60.8	S.SSW.	372	000	
26	29.837	52.3	43.9	75	9	42.9	60.9	SSW.S.	241	000	
27	29.704	56.9	50.4	80	9	50.2	68.1	E.N.E.S.	148	050	
28	30.368	53.1	42.4	68	3	52.0	57.0	S.N.W.	123	023	
29	30.397	52.1	42.6	72	6	41.3	63.4	WSW.W.N.W.	77	300	
30								WNW.N.N.E.	89	000	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten a.m. :-

Baromet. (in inches) corrected	29.512	29.769	29.855	29.715	29.810	30.363	30.123
Temperature of Air	51.0	53.4	55.7	57.8	53.3	53.3	57.2
Temperature of Evaporation	47.2	48.5	50.3	53.9	50.9	48.9	51.3
Direction of Wind	SSW.	S.	S.	E.N.E.	N.W.	SSW.	NNW.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA, DRURY-LANE.

PROSPECTIVE ARRANGEMENTS.
Début of Signor Ito Camparini.
On SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 4, LUCREZIA BORGIA—Gennaro, Signor Ito Camparini (his first appearance in this country); Duca Alfonso, Signor Ito (his first appearance in this country); Mafoe Orsini, Madame Trebelli Bettini; and Lucrezia Borgia, Mlle. Titieni.

NEXT WEEK.
Seventh Appearance of Mlle. Marie Marimon.
Extra Night—On MONDAY NEXT, MAY 6, DON PASQUALE—Norina, Mlle. Marie Marimon (her seventh appearance in this country); Don Pasquale, Signor Ito (his first appearance in this country); Mafoe Orsini, Madame Trebelli Bettini; and Lucrezia Borgia, Mlle. Titieni.

Grand Extra Night—THURSDAY NEXT, MAY 9.
Second Appearance of Signor Ito Camparini.
First Appearance of Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg.

SATURDAY, MAY 11, Donizetti's Opera, LINDA DI CHAMOUNI.
Linda—Mlle. Clara Louise Kellogg (her first appearance in this country).
TUESDAY, MAY 14, LUGUESUOTIS, in which Mlle. Carlotta Grossi will make her first appearance.

The Opera will commence at Half-past Eight.
Stalls, 1s.; Dress Circle, 10s. 6d.; Amphitheatre Stalls, 7s. and 5s.; Gallery, 2s. Boxes, Stalls, and Tickets to be obtained at the Box-office of Her Majesty's Opera, Drury-lane, open daily from Ten till Five; also at the Music-sellers' and Librarians'.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY

NEXT, MAY 6 and during the Week, at Seven, THE BALANCE OF COMFORT: PYGMALION AND GALATEA (18th time); and a Fairy Extravaganza, PRINCESS SPRINGTIME; or, the Envoy who Stole the King's Daughter, by R. J. Byron.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—Sole Lessee and Manager, Mr. H.

L. Bateman.—EVERY EVENING, at Seven, BAMBOOZLING. At Eight, the new drama by Leopold Lewis, entitled THE BELLS—Mr. Henry Irving as Mathias. At 9.45 RAISING THE WIND—Mr. Henry Irving as Jeremy Diddler; Messrs. Odell, Irish, and Gaston Murray; Mrs. Egan and Annie Lafontaine. To conclude with, at 10.35, THE SECRET—Mr. Irish. Box-Office open from Ten till Five. Places can be secured at all the Libraries.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NATIONAL MUSIC MEETINGS.

JUNE 27, 29, JULY 2, 4, 6, 1872.—PUBLIC COMPETITIONS between Choral Societies, Native and Foreign, Church and Cathedral Choirs, Glee, Organ, and Solo Singers, for prizes amounting in value to FIFTY HUNDRED POUNDS. Special arrangements have been made with the railway companies to convey competitors from and to all parts of the United Kingdom at greatly reduced fares. A portion of the proceeds of the undertaking will be allotted to the Royal Academy of Music and the Royal Society of Musicians. Rules, list of pieces to be prepared for competition, and of names, and all other particulars, now ready. All communications to be addressed to Mr. William Beale, at the Crystal Palace.—By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.

HORSE SHOW.—AGRICULTURAL HALL.—The Ninth

Annual Show will OPEN, at the Agricultural Hall, SATURDAY, JUNE 1. Entries Close, May 21. Prize-List and Forms of Entry may be obtained from the Secretary. The Prize-List will be the same as last year. A Silver Cup, value Fifty Guineas, will be awarded to the best of the Four First-Prize Hunters. Leaping Prizes will be given in Three Classes—namely, Ponies not exceeding 13 hands 3 in.; Horses, Cobs, not exceeding 15 hands; and for Horses of any height. Offices of the Agricultural Hall Company (Limited), Islington, April 29, 1872. By order, SIDNEY, Secretary and Manager.

LINCOLNSHIRE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

SPALDING EXHIBITION.
The Society's Exhibition for the year 1872 will be held at SPALDING, on JULY 24, 25, and 26. Last day of entry, June 22. Prizes £1570 and upwards, in addition to prizes offered by the Spalding Flower, Fruit, and Poultry Society of £200 and upwards. Prize Lists, &c., may be had on application to the Secretary, Mr. Stephen Upton, Secretary. St. Benedict's-square, Lincoln, April 29, 1872.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S New Entertainment

(great success) MY AUNT'S SECRET by F. G. Burnand. Every Evening, except Saturday, at Eight; Thursday and Saturday, at Three. ROYAL GALLERY OF ILLUSTRATION, 14, Regent-street. Admission, 1s., 2s., 3s., and 5s.

THE MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS, formerly

designated the ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, but now registered under the above distinctive title.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

ALL the YEAR ROUND.—Every Night, at Eight;

Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, Three and Eight. Seventh consecutive year at the ST. JAMES'S HALL in one uninterrupted season.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.

Newly and Beautifully Decorated, greatly Enlarged and Improved, rendering it one of the most elegant and comfortable places of amusement in London. Messrs. Moore and Burgess, Sole Lessees.

THE ORIGINAL CHRISTY MINSTRELS, now designated

the MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS. ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly. EVERY NIGHT, at Eight; MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, Three and Eight, all the year round. The great Company now increased to Forty Performers. Private Boxes, £1 1s. 6d., £2 2s., and £2 12s. 6d.; Fanteils, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees of any description. Doors open at 2.30 for day performances; at Seven for the evening.

THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

The Sixty-eighth ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN at 5, Pall-mall EAST, from Nine till Seven. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.

EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART IN BLACK and WHITE.

NOTICE TO ARTISTS.—It is intended to have an Exhibition of Drawings, Engravings, and Etchings in June next. Regulations can be had on application to the Secretary, Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 53, Pall-mall, near St. James's Palace.

OLD BOND-STREET GALLERY, 25, Old Bond-street.

The SEVENTH EXHIBITION OF PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOURS will shortly CLOSE. EIGHTH EXHIBITION—MONDAY and TUESDAY, MAY 13 and 14, are the days appointed for receiving Pictures. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d. G. F. CHESTER, Hon. Sec.

UNDERGROUND JERUSALEM.—An Exhibition of

WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS by WILLIAM SIMPSON, illustrating the Recent Explorations. PALL-MALL GALLERY, 48, Pall-mall (Mr. Thompson's), Ten to Six. Admission, including Descriptive Catalogue, 1s.

DORE GALLERY.—GUSTAVE DORE, 35, New Bond-

street.—EXHIBITION OF PICTURES, including TRIUMPH OF CHRISTIANITY, CHRISTIAN MARTYRS, MONASTERY, FRANCESCA DE RIMINI, TITANIA, &c. Open Ten to Six. Admission, 1s.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MUSICIANS OF GREAT

BRITAIN.—Patrons, Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen.—The Annual Performance of Handel's Oratorio, MESSIAH, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 10, at Eight o'clock. Madame Lemmen—Sherrington, Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Ellen Horne, Madame Poole, and Madame Patey; Mr. E. Lloyd and Mr. W. H. Cummings; Mr. Hilton and Mr. Lewis Thomas. Principal Violin, Mr. J. T. Wilby; Organist, Mr. E. J. Hopkins; Trumpet, Mr. T. Harper. Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins. Stalls, 10s. 6d.; Tickets, 5s. and 2s. 6d. Lambton Cock and Co., 63, New Bond-street; principal Music-sellers; and Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall.

BY SPECIAL DESIRE.—PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—

Conductor, Mr. W. G. Cousins.—FOURTH CONCERT, MAY 13, at ST. JAMES'S HALL, Eight o'clock. Schubert's Four Movements in B flat; Concerto, piano-forte, Beethoven—Wm. E. M. Delaborde; Overture, "Ruy Blas," Mendelssohn; Symphony, No. 8, in F, Beethoven; Overture, "Masaniello," Auber. Vocalists: Mlle. Carlotta, Patti, and Herr Walter, of the Imperial Opera, Vienna (his first appearance). Stalls 10s. 6d. and 7s. To places where evening dress is not necessary, 5s. and 2s. 6d.

MDLLE. BONDY begs to announce that her ANNUAL MORNING CONCERT takes place at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, on SATURDAY, MAY 11. Particulars will be duly announced.—17, South Molton-street.

MR. HENRY LESLIE'S CONCERTS.—Summer Series.

The Subscription Concerts will be given at ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY MORNING, MAY 13; Thursday Evening, May 30; Wednesday Morning, June 19. Mlle. Titieni, Mlle. Marie Rose, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Ito Camparini, Signor Agosti, Signor Foli, and Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir, at the first of Henry Leslie's Summer Concerts. Tickets, 10s. 6d., 5s., and 2s. 6d., at the principal Publishers' and Librarians, and at Austin's Office, St. James's Hall.

MR. ADOLPHE SCHLOSSER'S EVENING CONCERT.

on WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, at the HANOVER-SQUARE ROOMS, at Half-past Eight. Vocalists—Mlle. Carola and Monsieur Valdec. Instrumentalists—M. Strauss, Wiener, Zerbin, Daubert, W. Macfarren, Dunaireuther, Beringer, and Schloesser. Conductor, Mr. Zerbin. Stalls, Half a Guinea each, at Messrs. Chappell's, 59, New Bond-street; Messrs. Cramer's, 201, Regent-street; and of Mr. Adolphe Schlosser, 25, Devonshire-terrace, Hyde Park, W.

MR. W. H. HOLMES'S PIANOFORTE and

MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT (by kind permission), at the Residence of the Lady Mary Windsor Clive 53, Grosvenor-street, on SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 11, at Half past Three o'clock. Programmes and Tickets, Half a Guinea each (not transferable), to be had only of Mr. W. H. Holmes, 36, Beaumont-street, Marylebone.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—The LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 is OPEN DAILY, from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. The S.E. Entrance in Exhibition-road is Open from Eight a.m. to Season-Ticket Holders only.

LONDON INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION of 1872.

There are FOUR ENTRANCES, Open from Ten a.m. to Six p.m. :-
1. South-east Entrance in Exhibition-road.
2. North-east Entrance in Exhibition-road.
3. North-west Entrance in Prince Albert-road.
4. North Entrance on east side of Royal Albert Hall.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—SEASON

TICKETS for the LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872 NOW on SALE at the Albert Hall Ticket Office, and at the usual Agents'. Gentlemen, £2 2s.; Ladies, £1 1s.

THE LONDON EXHIBITION of 1872.—The Owners

of SEASON TICKETS are entitled to ADMISSION to the Exhibition on ALL OCCASIONS when open to the public.

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FIGARO.—Sixteen pages, profusely Illustrated, One Penny.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 4, 1872.

Public opinion has resolved to consider the American difficulty as virtually ended. More definite information on the subject will probably be afforded by the time these lines are published. But, although there is every reason to believe that the ingenuity of negotiators, prompted, it ought to be said, by the counsel of impartial journalists, has devised a means whereby the question can be adjusted without offence to American sensibility, it would be premature to proceed to congratulations.

Indeed, we are not quite certain that the congratulatory attitude is exactly that which will befit either country, supposing all to be arranged as is to be desired. For we own to a certain humiliation in the thought that the two great nations of the world; those who have long enjoyed so fully, if lately inherited, the noblest lessons of civilisation; those who lay just claim to the religious character that demonstrates itself, not in shows and ceremonials, but in Christian acts, should in the nineteenth century have been in the least danger of quarrelling between themselves on a matter of money. The malicious pleasure which has been experienced by some of our Continental critics at the menace of a breach between the moral and Protestant States that have so constantly held themselves up as an example to the rest of the world may be base enough; but it is not altogether unnatural. The clumsiness of the proceedings that appeared likely to produce unpleasantness, and the nature of the matter in dispute, were fairer topics for ridicule, and that after weeks or months of disquieting controversy England and America should manage to hit upon a way of setting the question to rest and avoiding the most hideous scandal that could come upon two such nations, is a result on which we should doubtless feel the greatest satisfaction, but not one on which good taste would dictate any very ostentatious parade of rejoicing. We shall at the best have contrived to escape that of which, had it occurred, America and England would have been ever after ashamed.

Taking it for granted, as we may be allowed to do, that the American people have arrived at a sense of the absurdity of standing by claims which were an after-thought, and advanced not for national but for political purposes, and that what was at first upheld, perhaps, rather as a sort of experiment than in seriousness, we suppose that the new situation will be best met by an avoidance of over-haste on our side. The views of England on the indirect claims are what they were when the preposterous idea was first "ventilated," and long before those claims came within the purview of real statesmanship. Our views would be exactly the same were the subject to be discussed until the end of time. There can be no mistake on our side. Therefore, this having been made known to all the world, we may safely allow the American Cabinet to accommodate itself to the will of the American nation and of England with as much dignity as is compatible with a retreat. We do not use the old illustration of the golden bridge, because we refuse to see an enemy. If some European literally interprets an Oriental compliment and supposes that when an Eastern host has told his guest that the house, horse, or sword which the latter had been so good as to admire, were his own, the complimented person would find himself in a strange error, did he take possession of the articles thus tendered.

We have no enemies in America, except some of our own breeding and exportation, and we prefer to repay the rather grim humour with which our avowed desire for arranging all matters has been met, and to look at our American friends as having placed themselves somewhat in the position of the unsophisticated European whom we have described. But, having disabused them of any possible idea that we meant to place years of English revenue at their disposal, let both sides join in a good-natured laugh, and then proceed to business. For we are as sincerely anxious to adjust any real questions as we were before we had been gravely asked to discuss impossible questions.

There is the American written answer to be published, but it is possible that telegraphic interchanges of message,

which have put this latter out of date, may also have rendered it unnecessary to treat it as a part of existing negotiations. A short time will suffice to make this known. Meanwhile, it is with no slight sensations of satisfaction that we regard the suddenly-changed aspect of affairs, for in a world in which pure reason by no means reigns supreme, and where temporary interest, popular passion, and national prejudices have so much to say in the guidance of affairs, it is best to avoid playing with fire, however ready we may be with the means of extinguishing it. We will hope that the Speech on the prorogation will contain a gracefully-worded retrospect of the American difficulty, and a becoming recognition of the good sense and good feeling which eventually smoothed that difficulty a way.

THE COURT.

The Queen granted audiences, on Thursday week, at Buckingham Palace, to Earl Granville and to Lord Bloomfield, upon his return from Vienna. Miss Grant, daughter of the President of the United States, was presented to her Majesty by the United States Minister. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold were present. The Queen visited Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, at Grosvenor-crescent. Prince Leopold visited the Duke of Cambridge at Gloucester House. Prince Arthur left the palace for Dover. Her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, left the palace upon her return to Windsor Castle. The Queen was escorted by a detachment of the 1st Life Guards to Paddington.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. Rowley Hill, Vicar of St. Michael's, Chester-square, officiated.

On Tuesday Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein and Lady Susan Melville dined with her Majesty.

Wednesday was the twenty-second anniversary of the birthday of Prince Arthur. The day was observed at Windsor with the customary honours.

The Empress of Germany has arrived at the castle, on a visit to the Queen.

Earl and Countess Granville, with Lady Victoria Alberta Leveson-Gower, have been on a visit to her Majesty.

The Queen, with the Empress of Germany and the members of the Royal family, has taken frequent drives.

The Queen will hold a Drawingroom, on Monday next, at Buckingham Palace. On the following day her Majesty will have an afternoon party at the palace.

Prince Leopold is about to join the Aberdeenshire Volunteers.

Viscountess Clifden has succeeded Lady Waterpark as Lady in Waiting to her Majesty. Lord Wrottesley and the Hon. Mortimer Sackville West have succeeded Viscount Torrington and Colonel the Hon. Augustus Liddell as Lord and Groom in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. D. C. F. de Ros and Major-General the Hon. A. Hardinge, C.B., have succeeded Major-General Lord Alfred Paget and the Hon. Colonel H. Ponsonby as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen. Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Maude, C.B., has left the castle.

The King of the Belgians arrived at Woolwich, on Tuesday, from Brussels. His Majesty proceeded in one of the Queen's carriages to town. The King is sojourning at Claridge's Hotel. His Majesty has received and paid numerous visits. The King will preside at the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund on Wednesday next.

The Prince and Princess of Wales are expected to return to England early in June.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein arrived at Dover, on Monday, from the Continent. A guard of honour of the first battalion of the Rifle Brigade, under the command of Prince Arthur, was in attendance on the pier. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to Frogmore House.

The Duke of Edinburgh, acting for the president, the Prince of Wales, formally opened the International Exhibition, on Saturday last, at South Kensington. Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne and the Duke of Cambridge were present. A very large and distinguished company attended the Duke's reception. On Wednesday his Royal Highness presided at a meeting of the general committee for promoting the Exhibition of Ancient Musical Instruments at the South Kensington Museum. Later in the day the Duke, with Princess Louise, the Duke of Cambridge, Prince and Princess Teck, and a distinguished party, was present at the Crystal Palace, when a "Te Deum" was sung in celebration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales.

The birthday of Prince Arthur was celebrated, on Wednesday, at Dover, with great éclat. His Royal Highness received an address from the Mayor and Corporation, to which he gracefully responded.

Prince and Princess Teck, with their children, arrived at Kensington Palace, on Saturday last, from Strelitz. On Wednesday the Prince, as president of the Royal Botanic Society, visited the gardens and signed the nominations of the vice-presidents for the current year.

The Marquis of Lorne arrived at Inverary, on Tuesday.

The Prince Imperial was present in the House of Commons, on Monday, during the debate in Committee on the Ballot Bill.

His Excellency the Duc de Broglie has arrived at the French Embassy, Albert-gate, from Paris.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and Baroness de Hochschild have returned to London from Paris.

Miss Grant, daughter of the President of the United States, left town on Monday for Paris, after having been entertained by many members of the aristocracy.

Entertainments have been given during the week by the Duke of Cambridge, the Austrian Ambassador, Earl and Countess Granville, Earl and Countess Derby, the Earl and Countess of Bessborough, Earl and Countess Dufferin, Earl and Countess Amherst, the Earl and Countess of Ashburnham, Countess Poulett, Countess Dowager Cowper; Frances, Countess Waldegrave; Viscountess Combermere, Lord and Lady Belper, Lord and Lady Egerton of Tatton, Lady Molesworth, the Premier and Mrs. Gladstone, the Right Hon. G. J. and Mrs. Goschen, and the Right Hon. the Speaker.

The Prince of Wales Yacht Club opened its season last Saturday, when the Commodore, Mr. Cecil Long, hoisted his flag on board the Kelpie, and a dinner took place at Erith.

Messrs. Christie and Manson, on Monday, sold the remarkable collection of musical instruments belonging to the late Mr. Gilott. Some high prices were realised, and the total proceeds of the sale amounted to £4200. The picture sales are noticed elsewhere.

"NOTHING IN THE PAPERS."

People are talking about horseracing just now. It is not much in my way, but persons ought to fall into the conversation going on around them. It occurs to me that I recently lighted upon an analysis of the famous case of *Running Rein*, who won the Derby in 1844. After which feat it was discovered by some of the owners of losing horses that the victor was not the real *Running Rein* at all, but a son of *Gladiator*, and older than he ought to have been. His true name was *Maccabeus*. So there was an action at law, and on the second day Baron Alderson desired to see the horse; but it had disappeared. Therefore the present Lord Chief Justice, then Mr. Cockburn, who was counsel for the plaintiff, the owner of *Maccabeus*, declared that that gentleman had been deceived about the animal, and gave up the case. Said Baron Alderson:—"Since the opening of this case a most atrocious fraud has been proved to have been practised, and I have seen with great regret gentlemen associating with persons much below themselves in station. If gentlemen would associate with gentlemen and race with gentlemen we should have no such practices, but if gentlemen will condescend to race with blackguards, the former must expect to be cheated." So, as every well-informed person knows, Colonel Peel's *Orlando*, the second horse in the Derby of 1844, goes down to history as the winner. I do not know that Baron Alderson's admirable observations can do the least good, but there they are; and I have had something horsey to say in a racing season.

Our irrepressible enemies the cabmen, instead of buying cheap maps of London and learning their way about the metropolis, of which most of them are, or pretend to be, more ignorant than the rest of the population, are holding meetings and ventilating grievances. They want all sorts of alterations in the law, and among these they desire to abolish the rule restricting the number of persons to be dragged by one unhappy horse. I am not venturing on a joke when I say that they demand that three persons be allowed to ride in a hansom and sit in a four-wheeler (usually known as a "growler"). Law or no law, this latter cruelty is common enough, as anybody may see for himself in the Edgware-road on any Sunday. Of course, not only ought no legal sanction to be given to the brutality of making a horse draw seven persons, but the police ought to be incited to enforce the existing rule. The cabmen also say that they ought not to be liable to give a ticket unless it is demanded. Knowing how hard it is to get one, even on demand, and how, when falsehoods have been exhausted, one sometimes gets a dirty card, found after much insolent pretence of search, under a cushion or in a hat, and with what language it is tendered, one may say that the grievance to the cabman is at present rather sentimental than otherwise. But where would be the hardship of making the delivery of a ticket the regular course? The Paris cabman is a great brute, but he hands you the paper with his number, and, though civilising him is impossible, he has a wholesome dread of the police. On the broad view of the cab question it should be considered that in days of high taxation, extravagance, and temptation to live beyond means, something should be done to encourage the economist, especially if she is a lady, to use cabs in preference to costlier vehicles. But if the cab is dirty, and the driver is ignorant and extortionate, it is hard upon the "unprotected." It is to be hoped that Mr. Bruce will listen to no nonsense from the Rank.

There is another so-called grievance being talked about in the House of Commons and elsewhere, and though in this case one would speak with a certain regret that a few persons should be inconvenienced for the sake of millions, the decision ought to be that there must be no disturbance of the existing system. There is a complaint against Sunday work in the post offices in the country, and a menace of agitation for a return to abolition of the practice. Those who can recollect how the business of the nation and the happiness of thousands were interfered with by the foolish Sabbatical movement in this direction some years ago will hardly hear with patience that there is a desire to try the experiment over again. The postal authorities have not spoken so plainly on the subject as could be desired, but it is to be hoped that they have too much sense to do more than listen to the agitators. If the hours of labour can be lightened in any way, well and good; but it is not in these days of high pressure on the producing classes that the State can be allowed to deprive it of postal convenience. It is bad enough that in London one cannot get a letter between ten on Saturday night and nine on Monday morning, though a dear friend may be taken ill or the most important business may suddenly demand action.

Castro has been bailed, and has been released from Newgate until he can be tried for perjury and forgery. A letter, containing some English not unlike that which has entertained the admirers of epistolary literature, has appeared with the Tichborne signature, and the contributors to the fund are thanked. There, we hope, that the subject will, in decency, be allowed to drop, until legal proceedings can be resumed. One of the bail writes to say that he has acted solely from a wish to secure for the accused the fair play which is accorded to the vilest criminal, but he withholds for the present any expression of belief as to whether the person he assists to release is or is not what he asserts himself to be. The press was so honourably reticent pending the proceedings which ended in the collapse of the claim and the committal of the claimant that it has a right to protest against any further reclamations and demonstrations in the interest of the late prisoner. If these are abstained from the topic will be gladly forgotten by the newspapers until the proper time for advertising to it; but if there are any attempts to get up sensations and sympathies those who take the course must not complain of anything that may be said by persons who have at hand the history of the first trial.

In a recent case in which the manager of a music-hall has been unsuccessfully assailed by an informer for permitting dancing—or, rather, dancing gymnastics—the Bar was reminded that for a long time barristers were obliged to dance at Candelmas before the Judges. "We have now other pursuits," said Mr. Justice Cleasby. Thomas Moore, who had a lucky memory, has mentioned the fact in one of his poems, and he also depicts still graver persons than lawyers performing salutory feats. He alleges that Scaliger says (very likely it is true, but some gentlemen's libraries are thought to be quite complete without Scaliger) that the first Bishops were called *Præsules* for no other reason than because they led off the solemn dances among the primitive Christians. On which hint, of course, Thomas dreams a dream, and, being a Catholic, sees no irreverence in setting the Protestant Bishops of his day in a quadrille:—

With Bristol capering up to Derry,
And Cork with London making merry;
and he ends by a sort of vision of Bishops, especially Irish ones, fading away, until he wakes, leaving "the last holy pail poussetting." He asks the *Standard* what this porten is.



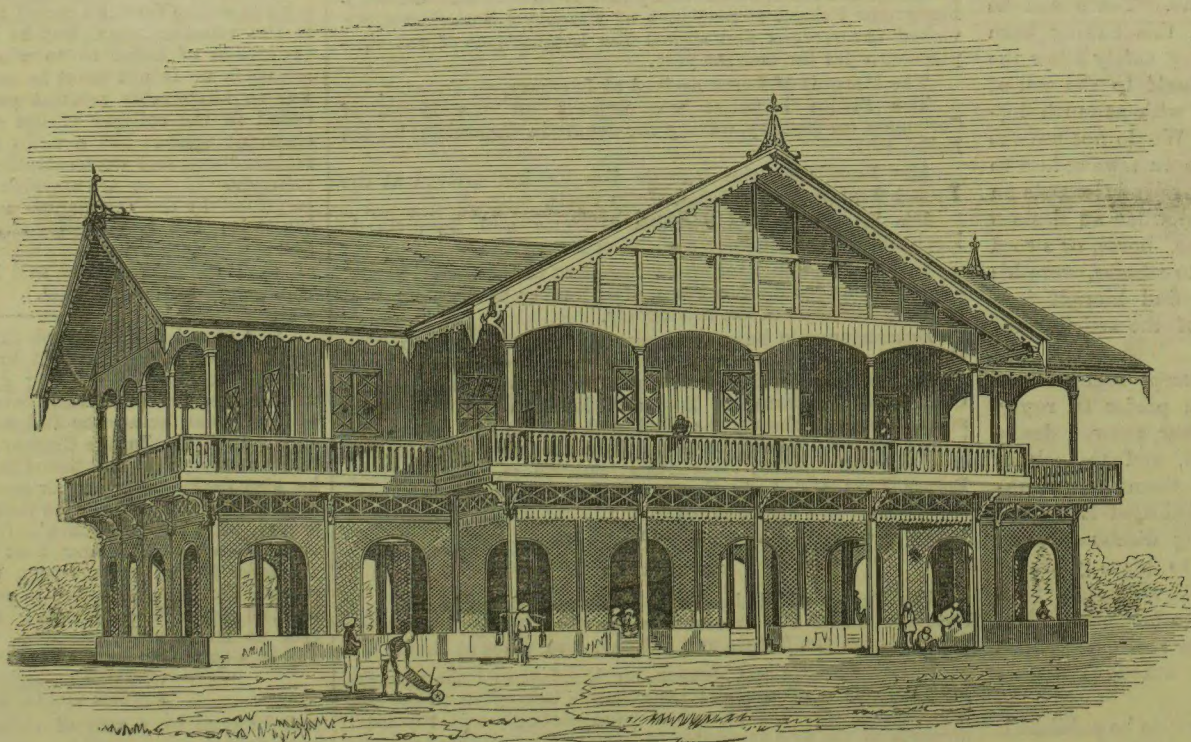
THE LATE PROFESSOR MORSE.

THE LATE PROFESSOR MORSE.

This eminent scientific investigator and practical inventor, who is deemed by his American countrymen the true author of the electric telegraph, died, at New York, on the 2nd ult., at the age of eighty. He was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1791, his father being the Rev. Jedediah Morse, a geographer of some repute. Samuel Finley Breese Morse was educated at Yale College, Newhaven, in Connecticut, where he took his degree in 1810. He chose the profession of a painter, and with his countryman Allston came to England, where he became an intimate friend of the late C. R. Leslie, and pursued his art studies under Benjamin West. He won a prize for sculpture at the Royal Academy in 1813, and exhibited a large picture of "The Dying Gladiator," which gained him much applause. Returning to America, he dwelt, first at Boston, then in New Hampshire, next at Charleston, South Carolina, and subsequently at New York, in which last-named city his talent as an artist began to earn its reward. In 1829 he again visited Europe; and it was during his return voyage, in 1832, on board the packet-ship Sully, that, in a conversation with a fellow-passenger, Professor C. T. Jackson, of Harvard, Mr. Morse thought of using the instantaneous passage of

electricity through a wire for conveying messages and recording them—five years before the inventions of Messrs Wheatstone and Fothergill Cooke in England, and of Steinheil in Bavaria, were publicly made known. Mr. Morse thenceforward devoted much of his time to this subject, and in 1835 completed a working model of his "Recording Electric Tele-

graph," which was patented at Washington. It was perfected in 1840, and in 1844 the invention was brought into practical use on the Baltimore and Washington line, the first in the United States. The total length of all the electric and magnetic telegraph lines in the Union at the present day is 61,207 miles, consisting of 133,000 miles of wire, and new lines are continually laid. Three fourths of them, at least, belong to the Morse system, which has the advantage of printing every word of the message transmitted, in the shape of a variable sequence of dots and strokes marked on a narrow, endless strip of paper. These characters are produced by a method of breaking and closing the circuit of the electric current, so that the operator can shorten or lengthen each mark on the paper at his will, by interrupting the flow of electricity or prolonging its duration. The different letters of the alphabet, or syllables of words, may be represented by different series of dots intermixed with strokes or dashes. By means of this invention newspaper reports and other lengthy communications are sent, in America, with much greater expedition, and at much less cost, than has yet been practicable in Europe. Mr. Morse was also the first constructor of a submarine telegraph, having laid one in New York Harbour in October, 1842. He received, in latter years, the most flattering testimonials of



THE PHAYRE MUSEUM, RANGOON.



OFFICIAL RECEPTION BY THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AND PRINCESS LOUISE AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

merit; in 1856 he was entertained in London by the directors of all the telegraph companies in Great Britain; in 1860, at the suggestion of the Emperor Napoleon, an official convention of the European Government Telegraph Directors gave him a present of 400,000*fr.*; and the telegraph managers of America honoured him with a grand demonstration, last June, when a statue of him was erected in the Central Park at New York. He was also invested with many titles and orders of knighthood by foreign Courts, and with the honorary degrees, diplomas, and medals of Universities and learned societies all over the world. At home he held the Professorship of Natural History in Yale College. The Portrait we engrave is from a photograph by Mr. H. Claudet, of Regent-street.

THE PHAYRE MUSEUM, RANGOON.

In the year 1868 a proposition, coming from the Government of India, that "local economic museums" should be established in all the chief cities and towns of India was extended to British Burmah. At that time a subscription-list was in circulation, the fund to be derived from which was intended for the "Phayre Testimonial," in memory of Sir Arthur Phayre, C.B., K.C.S.I., who had just left Burmah. The council of the Agri-Horticultural Society, to whom the fund had been made over, assisted by a contribution of £500 from Government, resolved (after consulting Sir Arthur, who was then in England) that a museum should be established, which, in honour of that gentleman, the first Chief Commissioner of this province, should be called the "Phayre Museum." The plans and designs were prepared by Mr. H. M. Matthews, C.E., executive engineer at Rangoon; and the building, which was commenced in August, 1870, was finished in January, 1871. It is situated on the western side of the Agri-Horticultural Society's Garden, and not far from the residence of the late Chief Commissioner, whose name it bears. It is built entirely of teak wood, with brick foundations. A large hall, 100 ft. in length and 50 ft. in breadth, with a spacious verandah all round, and a room to the east for a library, make up the upper portion of the building. Its total cost was £1345, and it is now being fitted up as a museum.

THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The International Exhibition for this year, 1872, in the Galleries erected around the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society, at South Kensington, is now open to the public, as was that of last year. It comprises, first, the annual collection of works of Fine Art, painting and sculpture, decorative pottery, furniture, metal ware, glass ware, mosaic, carvings, and embroidery; secondly, the select samples of particular branches of manufacture appointed for display upon this occasion; which are the cotton manufacture, jewellery, musical instruments, paper, books, printing, and engraving. The pictures by foreign artists, except the French, have been placed, as last year, in the upper gallery along the east side, and those of British artists in the west-side gallery. The basement floor on the east side is occupied by the exhibition of musical instruments and jewellery, while in that on the west side is the machinery used for the cotton manufacture, paper-making, and printing. The Quadrants, connecting the side galleries with the ends of the great Conservatory, behind the Royal Albert Hall, are fitted up for the exhibition, on their upper floors, of manufactured cotton goods, and for a part of the Fine-Arts Exhibition. The French Annex and the apartment specially provided for things from India remain the same as last year; a Belgian Court, and a separate place for articles contributed by the British Colonies, have been added to the Exhibition premises. The corridors of the Royal Albert Hall are not used for the display of the products of Art and Industry. The Hall itself was used only for the reception of a privileged company, on Saturday evening, to meet their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Louise, with the Exhibition Commissioners. The Ministers of State, the Foreign Ambassadors, the Lord Mayor and Corporation of London, the Councils of the Society of Arts and of the Horticultural Society, the Mayors of provincial towns and Sheriffs of counties, were invited to this soirée; at which the contributors to the Exhibition, also the season-ticket-holders and the permanent seatholders of the Royal Albert Hall, were allowed to be present. The reception took place in the Royal Albert Hall, between eight and nine o'clock. Most of the ladies and gentlemen assembled wore plain evening dress, but some officers and others were in uniform, and decorations were not entirely laid aside. The Royal Albert Hall was tastefully adorned with plants, ferns, and flowers, arranged in the form of a bower at each entrance, with a tall palm, surmounting a cone of flowers in the middle of the floor, and with abundance of greenery in the galleries on each side of the great organ. The band of the Royal Artillery was stationed in the Hall; that of the Royal Engineers was on the terrace of the Conservatory; the band of the Fusiliers in the east picture gallery; and in the west gallery were those of the Grenadier Guards and Coldstreams. The arena of the Hall was crowded, as well as the balcony and upper gallery, long before the arrival of their Royal Highnesses, which was at a quarter before nine. With the Duke of Edinburgh and Princess Louise were his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Marquis of Lorne; and they were followed by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting. A passage was cleared for them by some of the South Kensington Company of Engineer Volunteers, who stretched two red cords across the floor to mark the limits of crowding. Their Royal Highnesses, after meeting and greeting the Commissioners of the Exhibition and the other distinguished persons, walked through the Fine-Art Galleries, under the guidance of Mr. Cole, and then came back to the Albert Hall. Here a concert of vocal and instrumental music was performed; Mr. W. T. Best played the organ, and the Orpheonic Octet did the part-singing, with other singing by Mdle. Philippine and Mdle. Julie Siedel. The entertainment was over at eleven o'clock.

The Earl of Airlie will succeed the Earl of Stair as Lord High Commissioner to the approaching General Assembly.

The Manchester papers state that Mr. Humphrey Nicholls, parish clerk of Manchester, called on Mr. R. Gladstone, on Friday, last week, and handed him a donation of £5000 for the Barnes Convalescent Home, and that Mr. Nicholls made a similar donation on Thursday to the Society of the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy at Warrington. Mr. Nicholls intends, we are further informed, to make a similar gift to the Salford and Pendleton Dispensary. These munificent gifts, it will be remembered, are but repetitions of previous benefactions of Mr. Nicholls to the same institutions—viz., £10,000 to St. Mary's Hospital, £10,000 to Barnes's Convalescent Home, £10,000 to the Salford Dispensary. Mr. Nicholls has also contributed £500 to the endowment fund of the Oldham Infirmary, and £500 towards the expense of flagging the Bluecoat School playground. Mr. Nicholls recently gave £500 to the General Infirmary Fund, and £500 for the gymnasium in connection with the Bluecoat Schools.

Archæology of the Month.

Excavations have been undertaken at Jupille, an ancient place of sepulture in Belgium, where have been discovered a considerable number of skeletons, one of which had on the neck a golden collar; also a very fine mosaic pavement.

Mr. J. O. Halliwell has, we understand, purchased the Theatre Royal at Stratford-on-Avon, with the intention of throwing the site into the Shakespeare property at New Place, of which it forms an integral portion.

At Milton-next-Sittingbourne, in Kent, have been discovered urns in which the Romans were accustomed to deposit the ashes of their dead; large masses of concrete, evidently the bed of a furnace; lumps of clinker and iron nails being found, as well as fragments of funeral urns and calcined bones.

The remains of the Rev. W. H. Black, the accomplished antiquary and scholar, were interred in Abney Park Cemetery on the 19th ult. His services as a Keeper of the National Records will long be remembered. As the palæographer of the British Archaeological Association, his skill in conveying the substance of ancient documents in a popular form was very remarkable. His last work was the "History of the Company of Leathersellers." In 1827 he compiled for Mr. E. Tyrrell, the City Remembrancer, from MSS. in the British Museum, of the fifteenth century, "A Chronicle of London, from 1089 to 1483." "Among his works," says the *Athenæum*, "is a new edition of that part of the 'Itinerary' of Antoninus which related to the British Isles, on the text of which he had taken great pains, and had collated a number of early manuscripts. This been printed in the series of 'Chronicles and Memorials' produced under the direction of the Master of the Rolls, and it is to be hoped that it will soon be given to the public."

The proceedings of the Archaeological Institute, on the 5th ult., were of a varied and interesting character. The secretary read a letter from Sir John Lubbock, giving some particulars of the acquisition by him of the land at Abury, on which the great Druidical monument is placed. Mr. Micklethwaite, on behalf of Mr. Scott, gave particulars of the discovery of the remains of the substructure of the shrine of St. Alban, which were illustrated by drawings and photographs. Nearly the whole of the substructure had been found built up into the east end of the church, and this probably took place early in the reign of Elizabeth, when the grammar-school of the town was formed in the Lady Chapel of the abbey. Mr. Henderson exhibited two beautiful metal caskets of Persian work damascened with gold and silver. One is of later thirteenth-century work, and on it are lines of seated figures, which had been covered with gold; the other is of the fourteenth century, and of unusual form. Mr. Gheoghan sent a Roman fibula and spear-head of bronze; also a brooch of silver and a boss or ornament found at Bishop's Castle, Orkney. Mr. Corbet sent some early Norwegian coins; and Mr. Sparnel Bayly exhibited three Anglo-Saxon urns, one of large size, various bowls and fragments of Samian ware, some having potters' marks, and fragments of other pottery, which had been found on the shore of the Thames, near the ancient ferry at West Tilbury, Essex.

Mr. F. Redfern, of Uttoxeter, has, within the last nine months, made a series of discoveries of Roman stations, from three of which he has obtained Roman pottery; that at Uttoxeter High Wood, on the north side, remaining perfect. The site of another station he has traced in the croft near the Hope and Anchor Inn. At a third station, at Stansall, he has made excavations, and in all met with Roman potsherds, one piece of which is ornamented. The fourth station Mr. Redfern has identified with the Madeley field, where he has dug and discovered many fragments of late Roman pottery. He connects with the last a series of five terraces at each side of the hill, remaining perfect on the west side, and constructed, he believes, most probably for defensive purposes rather than for cultivation. Mr. Redfern also connects with these stations a meshwork of Romano-British make.

On April 11 there were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries, by Mr. T. McKenny Hughes, specimens of the crag-fossils of sharks' teeth, in connection with which some very sensational paragraphs have recently appeared in the papers. Mr. Hughes maintained that the perforations in these teeth, which, it had been alleged, were due to human agency, are in reality due to natural causes. Mr. Hughes also exhibited a loadstone found after a flood in the course of a torrent near Corwen, North Wales. Sir John Dryden, Bart., who for three summers had engaged in assisting the Rev. W. C. Lukis in making plans and drawings, to scale, of the megalithic remains of Brittany, exhibited a large collection of these drawings, and explained the results at which he and Mr. Lukis had arrived with respect to some of the moot points connected with their history and construction.

In the recent sale of the Wyndham Libraries, among the more valuable works were—"Cartularium Collegii de Vaux Prope Sarum," fine manuscript on vellum, written circa, 1447, in the original oak boards, covered with leather, sæc. xv. folio; this important and highly valuable manuscript contains an account of the property belonging to the college in Berkshire, Dorsetshire, and Wiltshire. Also, "Chronicles of Englonde, with the Frute of Times, called Fructus Temporum," black letter folio, wanting a few leaves, but no perfect copy known, extremely rare; St. Albans, 1483.

Mr. Vaux has read to the Royal Society of Literature a paper "On the Trade of the Phœnicians, Tin and Amber, Ophir and Tarshish," in which he gave an account of the development of these early trades, with some attempt to fix, more satisfactorily than has hitherto been done, the position of these two most disputed places, Ophir and Tarshish. Mr. Vaux considered, bearing in mind all the passages in which that name is mentioned in the Bible, that Ophir most likely represents a district near the mouth of the Indus, but not, as has been suggested, so far east as Ceylon or the Moluccas. Tarshish he would assign to the district adjacent to the lower waters of the Guadalquivir and Guadiana, in Spain. He did not think, as some have held, that, viewing the similarity of the trade attributed to them, Ophir and Tarshish can represent one and the same place under different names.

Mr. W. C. Borlase has discovered, near St. Colomb, Cornwall, a sunken kisteven, consisting of a vault sunk in the slate-rock surface, lined with slabs, which support a fine capstone. The kist, which contained a human skull and other osseous matter, was covered with a pile of stones, blacked, apparently, by fire, and near the outer edge of a huge mound of burnt earth, the whole forming one of twin barrows, some thirty yards apart.

At Capua has been discovered a vase which was given as a prize to a victor in the athletic games at Athens, in the year 332 B.C. By the side of it was found the skeleton of a man supposed to be the winner himself. The vase is covered with paintings—one, representing the goddess Pallas-Athené, standing between two columns, and throwing a javelin, each pillar being surmounted by a figure of Victory. On the opposite side is a group of wrestlers. The top is inscribed with the name of the chief magistrate, the date, and the words "Prize of Athens."

SCIENTIFIC RESULTS OF THE MONTH.

During the past month the first number of a new quarterly magazine, entitled *Naval Science*, has made its appearance, edited by Mr. E. J. Reed. The subject of naval science is itself a limited one, and we doubt whether any magazine devoted to such a topic is likely to acquire a large circle of readers. In the work now under review the articles are:—"On the Necessity of Forming a Naval Staff," "Naval Tactics," "The Stability of the Captain, Monarch, and Some Other Ironclads," "The Duties of Naval Engineers," "The Rifling of Naval Guns," "The Megara Case, and its Lessons," "The Structure of Iron Ships," "The President of the Institution of Civil Engineers on the Navy," "The Royal School of Naval Architecture," "The Stowage of Merchant Ships," "A Graphical Representation of Mercator's Projection," "On a Substitute for the Low-Pressure Steam-Jacket in the Compound Engine," and "The New Whitworth Breech-Loader." We pass over the two first articles as of limited interest. In regard to the imperfect stability of the Captain, enough has already been written upon that subject to make the nature and causes of such imperfect stability intelligible to the public at large. Everyone knows that the action of the wind upon the sails of a ship, and the weight of the masts when the vessel is listed over, tend to upset the ship, and that this tendency is resisted by the buoying-up action of the portion of the side brought by the listing into the water. In a vessel with small elevation of side there can be little of this buoying-up action, and the Captain was upset because with a low side she combined heavy masts and considerable sail power. Captain Coles, not being a naval architect, might naturally be supposed to be imperfectly alive to this defect of stability. But what are we to say of the shipbuilders who allowed a vessel so imperfect in this respect to go out of their yard? Mr. Reed's monitors, which are provided with a breastwork on which the turrets are set, are much more deficient in stability than the original monitors of Ericsson, as they have no more buoying power of side, seeing that this breastwork does not come into the water, and several of the greatest weights are raised in the ship. The article on the duties of naval engineers contains a few useful suggestions, but it is deficient in vigorous handling such as a thorough knowledge of the subject can alone confer. All screw engines now work at a high speed, and there are four main subjects which should engage the naval engineer's attention—1st, the condition of the boilers in regard to feed and saltiness; 2nd, the condition of the bearings in regard to heating and lubrication; 3rd, the condition of the bilge pumps and roses, and of the cocks and pipes communicating with the sea, so as to guard against leakage or drowning out; and, 4th, the determination, *a priori*, of what should be done with the existing structure of machinery if certain possible accidents were to occur. It would be an improvement in all fast-moving engines if the lubrication and refrigeration of the bearings were to be accomplished by a stream of oil sent through them by a pump which, as in the Carcel lamp, maintained a continuous circulation. The rifling of naval guns is only a part of the subject of the rifling of guns in general. The article on the structure of iron ships discusses the comparative advantages of vertical and longitudinal frames, but it does not give any new information or suggestion upon that subject. That iron vessels will hereafter be constructed with longitudinal frames and iron decks there is no doubt. But the question is how, in an art so conservative as that of shipbuilding, the innovation is to be begun.

The *Quarterly Journal of Science* contains an article on the copper-mines of Chili, which shows pretty clearly that no large increase in the supplies of ores or regulus is to be expected from that source. The copper in copper ore or regulus is sold by the unit; and whereas in April, 1871, the price was 13*s.* 4*d.* per unit, in April, 1872, the price had risen to 19*s.* 6*d.* per unit. This answers to a price of £66 17*s.* 6*d.* per ton of copper in the ore in 1871, and £97 10*s.* in 1872. At the former period the selling price of tough copper was £70 per ton, and at the latter £100 per ton, leaving £3 2*s.* 6*d.* available to meet the smelter's charges in 1871, and only £2 10*s.* in 1872. The business of copper-smelting is consequently less profitable at the present high price of copper than it was formerly at the low price, and what smelters have now to do is to look for new sources of supply for the ores.

The last number of the *Food Journal* contains an interesting paper on the "Food resources of the Upper Yang-Tze" in China. The great national vegetable of the Chinese is the white cabbage of Shantung, which is grown all over the northern parts of the empire, and which is eaten raw as a salad that is equal to the best lettuce, or boiled, in which condition the flavour reminds one of the finest asparagus. It is both hardy and prolific, surviving the severe winters of the north, while individual specimens are met with weighing as much as 20 lb. The writer speaks in high terms of the mercantile prospects of I-Chang, a town situated on the Yang-Tze, about 1100 miles from Shanghai. Here the deep water navigation of the great river terminates. But sea-going steamers may, it is believed, penetrate to this point. Certainly there are few problems fraught with more importance to the commercial interests of this country than that of opening to mercantile enterprise the great productive resources of China.

Veneers of wood may be dyed of different colours by first soaking them for twenty-four hours in a solution of 1 lb. of caustic soda in 10 lb. of water, boiling them for half an hour in this solution, washing and steeping them in any desired dye, which they will then absorb.

The oxyhydric light, which some months since we mentioned as having been introduced in some street-lamps in Paris, has been discontinued, as it was found that the complication of a double system of pipes and meters, as well as the use of a carburator (which, it appears, was part of the system), outweighed the benefit obtained.

A substance called Fanshawe's waterproof leather has lately been introduced, which consists of common leather from the pores of which the air has been exhausted, the pores being then filled by a substance which, by uniting with the fibre, increases the strength, while the waterproof quality is at the same time conferred.

A prospectus has been issued of the Air Loom Company, to purchase patents for working looms by compressed air. A project of this kind was brought forward some years ago, and has met with all the success we expected, and no more. The requirement now is for a circular loom in which the shuttle may be driven round continuously and which may consequently be worked at a high rate of speed.

The success of Danks's puddling furnace has had the effect of bringing several other competitors into the field. In Dormoy's furnace, which is in use in France and Austria, a rabble, or stirrer, rotated by steam, at from 300 to 500 revolutions per minute for white iron and from 800 to 1000 for grey pig, is employed. The action of this rotating rabble causes the iron on the furnace-hearth to be slowly rotated, by which means every part of the metal is in succession subjected to the puddling action. Howson's furnace and Spencer's furnace resemble that of Danks.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

SOCIAL SCIENCE AND STATISTICS.

Dr. W. A. Guy, F.R.S., Professor of Hygiene, King's College, London, began his third and last lecture, on Tuesday week, with an estimate of the numbers of the male inhabitants of England and Wales, twenty years of age and upwards, belonging to the five classes into which he had distributed our population at the end of the second lecture. He estimated the class that need not work at 55,000; the members of the learned professions and the whole professional class at 180,000; the employers of labour at 900,000; the men occupying positions of trust and responsibility, as foremen, overlookers, cashiers, and so on, at 200,000; and adult male servants at 100,000. The police, the paid officers of our local governments, and the civil employés of the State, he set down at 120,000; and the rank and file of soldiers and sailors at 185,000, making 305,000 male adults withdrawn from competitive productive labour. Our artisans he estimated at upwards of a quarter of a million, and our labourers at two millions and a quarter. The pauper and dependent class, whose occupations were not well ascertained, and the whole of those who would not work—the mendicant-thief community—he set down at 70,000. All these figures, amounting in all to more than four millions, related to males upwards of twenty years of age, and to the year 1861. Dr. Guy then proceeded to group these figures into a superior class of nearly a million and a half of persons of superior education and having a great stake in the country, and an inferior of three millions and a half, less intelligent and independent, and less secure in their positions. So that there was, at the least, one person of the higher class to three of the lower—a proportion which went far to account for the stability and popularity of our institutions. He then commented, on the one hand, on the great wealth, wealth-producing power, and money-saving appliances of England; and, on the other hand, considered our appearances of poverty, and the causes of the large number of the unproductive, burdensome, and criminal classes to be found among us. The question whether destitution is a natural or artificial state was next examined, and answered in favour of art. Dr. Guy said that he believed it to be the direct result of dole-giving. He then examined the hypothesis of over-population, condemned it as unfounded, and traced it, in part, to the same cause. Civilisation and progress were next commented on; and the final question of the programme, Are we healthier, wealthier, wiser, and better than those who have gone before us? was answered in the affirmative. The lecture concluded with remarks on that happy co-operation of people and legislature which began, in 1774, with John Howard's labours, and has gone on ever since, removing one abuse after another, and promising us a not distant triumph—our rivers purified, our barren land made fruitful, the poor released from dole-giving and poor laws, and criminals from indiscriminate trial by jury, thrift and forethought honoured, and sanitary reform carried into the remotest villages and among our most scattered populations. These were, he thought, the proximate triumphs to be achieved by social science, public spirit, and wise legislation.

CONVECTION AND CONDUCTION OF HEAT.

Professor Tyndall, LL.D., F.R.S., began his third lecture, on Thursday week, April 25, by quoting Count Rumford's remark, that a habit of keeping the eyes open to everything that is going on in the ordinary course and business of life has oftener led to useful doubts and sensible schemes for investigation and improvement than all the more intense meditations of philosophers in the hours expressly set apart for study. The history of science is filled with illustrations of this—Archimedes, Galileo, and Newton being eminent examples; but, said Dr. Tyndall, although the train of thought which issues in discovery may be thus started, the chief part must belong to the mind to which the accident appeals. As an instance of this he described the way in which Rumford himself was led to the investigation of the manner in which heat diffuses itself in liquids, by observing that some particular dishes, such as stewed apples and rice-soup, remain hot for a long time; and that wet sand has a similar property. The chilling power of cold water up to this time had been ascribed to its power of conduction; but the experiments of Rumford eventually proved that this is not a case of conduction, which consists of a spreading of heat from atom to atom in all directions, but of convection, or transfer of heat: a case of currents, in which the light liquid rises bodily, and the heavy liquid falls. He proved that 98 per cent of the apples are water, and 2 per cent only fibrous matter; yet this small part is sufficient to check the diffusion of heat and thereby cause its long retention. To test this conclusion yet further, Rumford instituted a series of elaborate experiments, which were described and illustrated by Dr. Tyndall; all the results tending to prove that heat is diffused through liquids mainly by convection. This takes place in our ocean currents. Our rivers also are the final form of convective currents of vapours which have been, in the first instance, pressed upwards by heavier air, where they condense and roll to the ocean by their own gravity. He then showed by experiment that heat is diffused through gases in the same manner; and, among other illustrations, exhibited on the screen the ascending currents of heated air from a flame, explaining that hot air is not uniform, but consists of filaments alternately hot and cold—the one acting as concave and the other as convex cylindrical lenses. The chilling effect caused by air and by hydrogen gas upon a red-hot spiral of wire was also shown; and when one part of a heated wire was cooled and darkened by the hydrogen, the other part became more intensely bright. Dr. Tyndall then proceeded to illustrate the true conduction by heat, first explaining the construction of Melloni's thermo-electric pile, which, when connected with a galvanometer, affords the means of detecting very minute variations of temperature. He then exhibited the way in which philosophers have ascertained the different degrees of conductivity possessed by various metals, which were set forth on a table (silver being 100; copper, 74; gold, 53; brass, 24; tin, 15; iron, 12; lead, 9; platinum, 8; and bismuth, 2). He alluded to the fact that their conductivity for electricity is in nearly the same proportion, leading to the conclusion that electricity, like heat, is a mode of motion. After referring to the peculiar conduction of heat in crystals, the Professor exhibited his own apparatus for determining the rate of conductivity of heat in various woods, and referred to a table of results, which showed that the velocity of propagation is greatest in a direction perpendicular to the ligneous layers. This velocity is very little affected by mere density. Some light woods have great and others little conductive power; and heavy woods also vary in this respect.

THE MODERN GREEK LANGUAGE.

Professor Blackie, of the University of Edinburgh, began his discourse at the Friday evening meeting, April 26, by asserting that the Greek language is the only living bridge between the intellect of the present and that of the past, having maintained its vitality while Hebrew, Latin, Sanscrit, and all the great bearers of ancient culture are numbered with the dead. There is no such thing, he said, as absolute fixation

in living languages, since change is necessarily the very source of life. Nevertheless, the element of mutation inherent in them is controlled by two conservative forces—internal and external; the internal being the powers of commanding intellect, of plastic genius, to which the masses of men instinctively concede an authority in matters of style and expression; the external being the two great institutions of Church and State. In respect to these classes of forces the Greek language possesses a momentum, a spring of permanent energy, in a long succession of poets, philosophers, and scientific men, which created a dictatorship that could only be shaken by disturbing forces of the most violent kind. To this was added the influence of the centralising Government at Constantinople and the intense inspiration of a common Christian Church, popular in its doctrines and aristocratic in its government. It was thus enabled to resist the inroads of the corrupt popular dialect, of whose existence evidence is found in poems, now extremely difficult to understand, even with the help of a learned commentary. At the time of the Crusades there existed in Byzantium a distinct bi-stratification of the Greek tongue—a classical type of speech used by men of education, and a vulgar type, the organ of the uneducated masses. This continued till the taking of Constantinople by the Turks, in 1453; but then, instead of the old classical type ceasing and a new language arising, standing in the same relation to ancient Greek that Italian does to Latin, the weight of inherited intellectual and ecclesiastical authority and the character of the Ottoman policy and religion rendered a fusion of languages impossible. The Greeks hated the Turks intensely, and the smothered embers of patriotism, of which the language was a part, were fanned into a flame by forces which, under different circumstances, would have extinguished them. Thus the languages continued till the great revolt in 1821, sprinkled or spotted over with barbarisms and adulterations, but retaining a stout muscular heart, pumping with genuine Hellenic vitality, and able at any moment to throw off its excrescences. In this state it was found by the great patriot and scholar Koræa (born 1748), the reformer of the language, who retained the grand features of the Romain idiom and brushed away its superficial defacements, perceiving that, if the language was to be used by Greek men of letters for the improvement of the people, it must be in a genuine, popular form; and thus he wisely made a compromise. For the existing Neo-Hellenic the Greek newspapers are, doubtless, the best standard; but since the restoration a strong tendency to renovation and purity has manifested itself among Greek writers, so that as types of Romain for philological purposes it is better to take some popular work of the last century, published at Venice or Vienna, before the influence of Koræa began to be felt. With regard to the philological character of modern Greek, the Professor showed how sometimes by curtailment, and sometimes by addition, the original classical form of the words had been considerably changed; but that the rich vitality of the language showed itself in a crop of new terminations and new compounds; while any foreign elements which in the course of time had attached to it were now thrown off like the scurf of a skin disease when a purer blood is made to circulate through the system. The true accentuation of the old grammarians has been retained by the living Greeks; while English scholars have systematically exchanged the ancient beautiful orthoëpy for an arbitrary mixture of Latin intonation and English vocalisation. In respect to the future of modern Greek, the Professor expressed his opinion that, after having withstood so many changes, it would maintain its powers, even if the kingdom should be absorbed by a great empire, probably Russia, and that in such case it might supersede Latin and become the Catholic organ of intellectual intercourse between the educated men of all nations. Mr. Wm. Spottiswoode, the treasurer, was in the chair.

THE STAR-DEPTHS.

Mr. Richard A. Proctor, B.A., honorary secretary of the Royal Astronomical Society, in his third lecture, given on Saturday last, said that, having discussed the magnitude of the stars, their constitution, and the varieties of their structure, he should now consider their arrangement in space, or what might be called the architecture of the sidereal universe. He expressed his opinion that the facts revealed during recent years were opposed to the existing theory of a generally equable scattering of the stars, and he conceived that they were markedly aggregated in certain parts of the galaxy and segregated in others. Even among the stars visible to the naked eye such peculiarities of arrangement are discernible, and the calculated odds against this being due to mere chance distribution may be represented by the proportion of a number containing 136 digits to unity. In reference to the star-gaugings of the Herschels, Mr. Proctor pointed out that not only were they quite explicable without accepting the "grindstone theory," so often put forth in our text-books of astronomy, but that they were admitted by the Herschels themselves to be a mere beginning—an example of a method, not a complete series of researches, since they included but a very small portion of the heavens. We require complete surveys, with telescopes of many different orders of power. The results of the labours of W. Struve do not accord with the views of the Herschels; and he certainly pushed the method of average-taking to the verge of audacity, if not beyond it, in conceiving the stars to be on a zone 30 deg. wide (more than a fourth part of the whole heavens), spread into a thin disc, having the sun at the centre. Mr. Proctor asserted that, in the present state of the science, it was unsafe to pass so many steps beyond the bounds of actual knowledge; and he advocated the plan of surface-charting, as less calculated to mislead than statistical enumeration. Adverting then to the stellar motions, he stated that when these are charted whole groups of stars are found to be drifting through space with almost inconceivable velocity. He agreed with Sir John Herschel and others that there was but imperfect evidence for Mädler's theory of a central sun (in the Pleiades), round which the whole star system revolves; and he discussed the arrangement of the stars in groups, showing peculiarities of colour, and other evidences of local aggregation. Nearly thirty photographs were exhibited during the lecture by means of the electric lamp.

Mr. Nevil Story Maskelyne will give a discourse on Meteoric Stones at the next Friday evening meeting, May 10.

The Marquis of Lansdowne succeeds Lord Northbrook as Under-Secretary of State for the War Department. The Marquis has appointed Mr. T. Digby Pigott, who held the appointment of Private Secretary to Lord Northbrook at the War Office, to be his private secretary.

The provincial papers contain details of damage done by the thunderstorms, last week, principally in the north of England and the midland counties. Liverpool was visited by a terrific thunderstorm on Thursday week, accompanied with vivid sheet and forked lightning and a heavy fall of rain, hailstones, and sleet.

FUNERAL OF LORD MAYO AT DUBLIN.

The body of the late Earl of Mayo, Governor-General of India, who was murdered at the Andaman Islands' penal settlement, on Feb. 8, by a Mussulman fanatic of Cabool, has been brought home to Ireland, and laid in the family vault, near his mansion of Palmerstown, at Naas, in the county of Kildare. It was on Wednesday week, late in the evening, that the Admiralty yacht *Enchantress*, which conveyed the mortal remains of this lamented nobleman from Suez, arrived in Dublin Bay. Next morning that vessel came up to the city, and lay at Custom House Quay. The landing of the coffin, at noon that day, and the procession with which it was carried through the streets of Dublin, are the subject of our illustrations. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Spencer, supported by the Marquis of Lorne, who attended in place of the Duke of Argyll, his father, as Secretary of State for India, took the leading part in this mournful ceremony. The arrangements were made by Sir Bernard Burke, Ulster King of Arms, with strict regard to all that was due to the rank and high office of the late Lord Mayo. The Lord Lieutenant, in a plain dress, but wearing the star and ribbon of St. Patrick's Order, with the Marquis of Lorne, in the uniform of a Colonel of the Argyll Artillery Militia, came from the Castle on horseback, attended by an escort of the King's Dragoon Guards, while three carriages brought the officials and members of the Viceregal household. The Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Corporation of Dublin; some of the nobility, the Privy Councillors, the Lord Chancellor, Judges, and officers of State; some of the Irish members of Parliament; the family of the deceased, his little son (now Lord Mayo), and his brothers, with other relatives and friends; a party of 150 tenants from his estates, attired in white scarves and hats; Major-General Sir T. Steele, and other military officers in high command; the Under-Secretary of State for India, Mr. Grant-Duff, with Sir John Kaye, Secretary to the Political Department, and Sir Erskine Perry, Vice-President of the Council of India; the bearers of the banners of the Order of St. Patrick, and Order of the Star of India; the officers and sailors of H.M.S. Vanguard and H.M.S. *Enchantress*, were assembled to form the procession. The landing-place was guarded by a hundred rank and file of the Coldstream Guards, with their officers, while the Carabiniers formed behind the Custom House, at the east end of Beresford-place. The bands of several infantry regiments, combined together, were stationed on Eden Quay, near Carlisle Bridge; those of the cavalry regiments were in Westmoreland-street. The coffin, which was of great weight, having been lifted from the deck of the steamer by machinery, was placed upon a gun-carriage on the quay alongside, and was covered with the Union Jack as a pall, in token of the military command held by the late Viceroy of India. The procession started immediately afterwards. The coffin, borne on the gun-carriage, with a bannerol at each side, attended by six mounted aides-de-camp, was preceded by Ulster King of Arms, by the Lord Lieutenant, as chief mourner, with the Marquis of Lorne on horseback, and by the mourners belonging to Lord Mayo's family and personal friends, who were on foot. Behind the coffin were carried the Earl's coronet on a crimson and gold cushion, borne by Captain Lockwood, and the Earl's banner. Next came the Lord Lieutenant's staff and household, the Very Rev. Dr. Dickinson, Dean of the Chapel Royal, the Under-Secretary for India, and his colleagues of that department, in the Windsor uniform; the Major-General commanding the troops, in the absence of Lord Sandhurst; the banner of St. Patrick, borne by the Marquis of Drogheda; that of the Star of India, in charge of the Cork Herald, in the absence of Lord Strathnairn; and the pennon, a long streamer with forked tail, which displayed the ancient crest of the Bourkes of Mayo, with the Union Jack. The military bands, the sailors, and marines, and soldiers, and the tenantry of Lord Mayo, composed the rear of the procession. Its route was over Carlisle Bridge, by Westmoreland street, College-green, Dame-street, Parliament-street, Essex Bridge, the Four Courts, Ellis's Quay, and Pembroke Quay, to the Esplanade; which line was guarded by the King's Dragoon Guards, Royal Artillery, Royal Engineers, Coldstream Guards, 15th Regiment of Infantry, 16th, 20th, and 40th Regiments. The spectacle was very imposing, and its effect was heightened by the music of 160 instruments in perfect accord. The streets and quays were thronged with people, whose demeanour showed their respectful sympathy. Having reached the Esplanade, the procession broke up, and the Lord Lieutenant, with his suite, returned to the Viceregal Lodge. The coffin, still on its carriage, attended by those mourners personally connected with Lord Mayo, and with an escort of the 8th Hussars, travelled along the road to Naas, reaching Palmerstown House that evening before dark. The interment took place on the following day, in the Johnstone Cemetery, at Naas. It was attended by the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. The funeral service was performed and a sermon was delivered by the Rev. Maurice de Burgh. This brought to an end the long series of Lord Mayo's funeral obsequies, which began with the landing of his body at Calcutta.

Mr. G. A. Macfarren has been engaged in writing a cantata for the approaching Musical Festival at Norwich. It will be entitled "Outward Bound."

On the 24th ult., at Aylesbury, Mrs. Grace, a widow, attained the age of one hundred years, having been born on April 24, 1772. Mrs. Grace is in excellent health, and pursues shortly entertaining the aged inhabitants of the town.

An assistant surgeon of H.M.S. *Duke of Wellington* has been tried by court-martial at Portsmouth, and dismissed the service, for refusing to join a ship to which he had been appointed on the West India station.

The shooting regulations and prize list of the forthcoming rifle meeting at Wimbledon have been issued by the National Association. The meeting will begin on Monday, July 8; but, in order to make the necessary arrangements for the competitors from all parts of the kingdom for the contest for the Queen's prize and the St. George's challenge vase, the latest date of entry has been fixed at May 27. The camp, it is stated, will be ready for occupation on Saturday, July 6. In the general regulations there are few alterations to note. In the prize list it will be observed that a change has been made in one of the conditions of her Majesty's prize. This year each company or independent subdivision may send two competitors, the two "extra" competitors per battalion nominated by the commanding officer being still allowed. It is intended to hold the contest on the Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday in the first week, leaving Friday for the St. George's vase. The total aggregate value of the Queen's prize is £1515, exclusive of medals and badges, £1265 being shot for in the first stage, and the Queen's gift of £250 (cup or money) in the second. The value of the prizes in connection with the St. George's challenge vase contest is this year £623. The "Albert" prize is of the aggregate value of nearly £600, and the "Alexandra" is of the value of £1075.



DUBLIN OBSEQUIES OF LORD MAYO: LANDING THE COFFIN AT THE CUSTOM-HOUSE QUAY



DUBLIN OBSEQUIES OF LORD MAYO: THE FUNERAL PROCESSION.

FINE ARTS.

THE INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

Better exhibitions by this society than the present have, perhaps, been seen; though, judging by the sparseness of the display, an unusual effort has been made to obtain a select gathering. Several of the established favourites have, however, works which will well sustain their reputation; and considerable interest attaches to some contributions by more recently-elected members. But from among the younger members we were disappointed to find Messrs. A. C. Gow, J. Mahony, and Hugh Carter absent from the walls; whilst Mr. V. Bromley and several others send only one drawing each, and that, in some instances, unimportant.

Contributions by Mr. Carter would have been welcome, were it only on account of his working much more in the broad and simple manner of the early masters of the art than most of the younger race of water-colourists. Mr. May, however (who, with Mr. Carter, are the last-elected associates), also practices a simple transparent method in marine subjects similar in character to those of Mr. E. Hayes of this society; and Mr. May having been, we believe, a marine officer, the accuracy of his shipping in build and rig should be unchallengeable. There is evidently a good deal of knowledge and the spirit which comes of certainty in "Dutch Boats on the Maas" (8), and likewise in minor examples; yet it appears to us that he has in the drawing named scarcely expressed the ordered balance, swing, and counter-swing, of the waves, making allowance for the disturbance of their regularity by the shores of a river. Messrs. T. Collier and J. Orrock, two other recent additions to the institute, have also adopted the apparently easy, but in reality the very difficult, style of the early water-colourists, especially David Cox. Mr. Collier possesses a fine sense of aerial effect and clear expanse of space on common land or down. His execution is highly descriptive, and there is great beauty as well as truth in the brilliant, silvery tone which pervades most of his works; the only shortcoming is in the skies, which are at present a little meagre and monotonous. "A Sandy Road in Sussex" (80), and "Near Elstead, Surrey" (157), both views of commons, with heather in full bloom, are charming examples. Mr. Orrock is a faithful disciple of David Cox, and the follower, like the great master, may possibly be reproached with some formality of execution; but Mr. Orrock's appreciation of what is excellent in art, and his no less evident love of nature, are manifest in his views about Leicester, particularly the "Aylestone" (88), and promise still happier results.

Other artists who have recently joined this society—viz., Messrs. Herkomer, Small, Skill, and Gregory, as well as Mr. O. Green, and others of longer standing, belong to the new school of water-colour painters, and the influence of Mr. F. Walker, of the elder society, is plainly traceable in most of their works. Body-colour is freely employed by this school, and often in so liquid a condition that the work is apt to look cloudy, and to be wanting in clearness and breadth of gradation. To remedy the resultant indefiniteness the outlines are often enforced till figures seem as if they had been cut out from another drawing and introduced by an afterthought; essential portions, such as faces and hands, are modelled and elaborated till they are quite out of keeping with the too obvious unfinish of other portions; and the consequence is that the work looks flat, like tapestry or a wall decoration. The outlines often reveal first-rate draughtsmanship, but their hard and uniformly cutting edges are referable to the practice by nearly all the painters of this school of drawing for the wood-engraver. However, we are rendered more or less insensible to the false principles of the school by the great natural capacity of many of its members, and passages of great beauty go far to compensate for faults in general effect. Most of the preceding remarks apply to the productions of Mr. Herkomer, but especially to the largest, entitled "At the Well" (184), a Tyrolean subject, representing a sloping bank, surmounted by a chalet, with a number of figures, chiefly women and children, grouped about the runlets of the well. The whole seems to be on the same plane; but the faces of the old folk are full of character, and the character is well contrasted by the beauty of the children. There are analogous contrasts in a capital little drawing called "A Chat by the Way" (225), a young lady conversing at their cottage door with an old rustic couple. Very sweet, though slightly affected, sentiment will be found in a twilight scene (103), with two pensive young ladies and a rowing man reclining in a boat. Mr. W. Small has two slight but artistic sketches without that partial finishing to which we have alluded. "Going to Market, Connemara" (20), is the more noticeable of the two. Mr. F. J. Skill sends "Carting Sand" (223) and several other studies in Brittany, very felicitous in their effects of sunlight, atmosphere, and local truth. Mr. Gregory's pleasure-party of two young fellows and three pretty girls, in a boat rigged with latteen sail, summoning a lock-keeper (126), is refined in feeling and harmonious in ensemble. Mr. Fahey, jun., another recently-made Associate, has hitherto been somewhat limited in his aims, but within them he has been markedly successful. His subjects usually are buildings and trees relieved against a twilight sky; there are examples here, particularly "Sta. Maria Maggiore, Rome" (166), which is remarkably good. "In the Brick-Field" (170), by Mr. C. Green, is a sound and conscientious piece of work, highly and equally elaborated throughout; and the figure draughtsmanship is unexceptionable. In the foreground two navy-like young brickmakers and a girl are taking their mid-day meal; and one of the men—illustrating the adage of "the poor helping the poor," which, by-the-way, might have served as title to the picture—is offering a drink from his canteen to a broken-down old fellow in sedy black, who, with a slender bundle on his arm, has wandered across the hot and rugged field. Obviously, the whole has been minutely studied from nature; but it is open to question whether the scene and incident were quite worth painting. The red bricks and earth make an unpleasant preponderance of hot colour, and the recipient of the labourer's charity somehow fails to move one's pity: he looks too much like a professional beggar got up in the most approved shabby-genteel style.

The velvety smoothness of Mr. J. D. Linton's textures may be suggestive of microscopic toil, yet the artist secures, by whatever means, a rich, mellow fullness and harmony of effect peculiar to himself; whilst few water-colourists can pretend to equal his thoroughness in their work, whether as regards drawing, colouring, or chiaroscuro. His single contribution this year is founded on the anecdote of Jonas Hanway having introduced the first umbrella into England (64). The sturdy philanthropist is walking with rather ostentatious unconcern along a London street, protecting his costly coat, vest, and smallclothes from a heavy shower under the awning of an immense umbrella. A gamin of the period, walking at his side, mimics him by carrying inverted over his head a large wicker basket. Three young women, standing under the dripping eaves with their gowns or hoods over their heads, eye the new-fangled invention with curiosity not unmixed with derision; whilst a lamplighter, perched on

his ladder, pauses to inspect a contrivance which will also protect the dandy from being bespattered with his oil. Mr. Kilburne has a rather pleasing subject—a little girl holding her pinafore laden with toys, and standing before another large heap of toys on the floor—called "L'Embarras des Richesses" (54); the child's face, however, might have been treated still more successfully, and the colouring is a little harsh. One of the best figure-pictures of its class—the colouring being good and the handling particularly clever and spirited—is "The Rustic's Pet" (49), by Mr. H. B. Roberts. A little girl, in a quaint "coalscuttle" bonnet, sits on a sawing-stool in a cottage outhouse, folding in her arms, with supreme content, a large pink-eyed, white-and-tan fancy rabbit, while another great black fellow pokes his nose out of the hutch for a share in his mistress's caress. "Beaten" (35), by Mr. C. Cattermole, a body of Cavaliers surrounding their dejected chief retreating from a lost battle; Mr. Bach's decorative picture of a mermaid with her progeny curiously eyeing a boy asleep in a boat, called "A Child's Dream" (43); Mr. Tidey's ornamental female-figure groups on the margin of a stream, styled "Sanctuary" (176), or building "Castles in the Air" (99); Mr. C. Werner's view of "The Great Bazaar El Chan Chaili, Cairo" (151), with numerous figures, a large drawing, very highly wrought throughout, but so equally that the general effect is hard, nothing being left to the imagination; and Mr. Louis Haghe's more than ordinarily effective representation of the noble "Hall of Justice of the Franco de Bruges" (159), with a councillor pleading for a criminal before a full assembly of the burgomasters in the seventeenth century—are all good examples, on the whole, of the styles of the painters respectively. Mr. Morin has a spirited drawing (98) of a skating scene on the lake in the Bois de Boulogne, Paris. Mr. Beavis appears to unusual advantage. All his contributions are remarkably vigorous and characteristic, and distinguished by a ready perception of the picturesque in composition, action, and effect. "Tilling the Ground in Artois" (164), with a team drawn up before the rude plough, under brilliant effect of morning sunlight, is one of the best works we have seen by this artist; but scarcely less skilful are "Hauling up Wreck after a Storm on the French Coast" (129), and "Returning from the Autumn Fairs—Caught in a Snowstorm" (74).

Among the landscape works not hitherto noticed those of Mr. Hine occupy a place apart, in virtue of the gentle feeling they evince, the soft soothing suavity of their effects, the painter's evident sympathy only with reposeful aspects of nature, and his consequent love of expansive scenes and broad atmospheric gradations. As might be expected, he is happiest in rendering effects about the quiet twilight time—witness the view of Lewes (15), swathed in the gray mists of early morning, as it nestles asleep, cradled by the neighbouring hills. Equal success attends him where rain stills and obscures the scene, as in "Littlehampton Ferry" (148). In moonlight, too, he is quite at home, as may be seen in a little drawing (218) on one of the screens. The broad uniform masses, the far-sweeping lines, and the reposeful majesty of our southern downs afford material entirely congenial to Mr. Hine's sympathies. But in those of his drawings from that district which are intended to depict sunny effects or full daylight, the artist's predictions seem to carry him too far. In the large drawings, for instance, of "South Downs, near Willington, Sussex" (155), and "Lichet Harbour, Dorset" (55), while the tender refinement of the distance and mid-distance can but be admired, the foregrounds partake too much of the same character; they are somewhat "woolly," dull, monotonous; wanting in the definiteness of form and colour of near objects in nature, and which, reproduced in a picture, enables the painter to give, by contrast, a delicacy to the remoter planes not attainable even with Mr. Hine's softest execution. In fact, this artist's merits are in some respects deteriorating towards mannerism. Similar refinement of workmanship and feeling will be found in Mr. D'Egville's view of "San Biaggio, Venice" (57); but Mr. D'Egville takes care not to sully the purity of his lights, and so realises the golden glow suffused over this beautiful drawing. We regret to observe a falling off in Mr. E. G. Warren's "Waiting at the Lock" (136). In this artist's mode of employing body-colour there was always a tendency to paintiness, which here becomes more manifest; and the generally too positive colouring is not supported by the vivid realism of earlier works. It will suffice to commend to the visitor's notice Mr. Hargitt's meritorious "Moorland Road" (143), with cattle; Mr. J. C. Read's honest and unaffected views in the Bavarian highlands; Mr. Rowbotham's scenically clever large view of "The Sacred City of Benares, on the Ganges" (117), which, with its florid blues, lilacs, pinks, and yellows, is scarcely true, we should fancy, to the aspect of the Oriental city; "Hardwick Park, Derbyshire" (52), and other masculine drawings, by Mr. McKewan; "On the Thames—Wargrave" (146), by Mr. J. H. Wymer; "Entering the Lock—a June Morning" (63), by Mr. H. Johnson; Mr. Shalders's large drawing, "Near Harting, Combe" (163), with nicely-painted sheep reposing in the foreground shade, and a pleasing outlook over the picturesque distance—a drawing more elegant in composition and handling than original in treatment, yet withal very attractive; and Mr. Mogford's sunny, effective, and taking seacoast scenes in Scotland and elsewhere.

In the sale at Christie's of the second portion of the celebrated Gillott Collection, comprising pictures by deceased English painters, or early works by artists still living, the following were among the principal lots. It is interesting to know that several important pictures were secured for the Metropolitan Museum of Arts, New York, a collection to which we recently drew attention. R. P. Bonington, a grand landscape, with a timber-waggon and figures, 520 gs. (Tooth); J. Constable, a grand View on the Stour, 650 gs., and a grand View of Weymouth Bay, 700 gs. (both for the New York Museum); J. Crome, a richly-wooded Scene, 700 gs. (ditto); P. Nasmyth, "The Firth of Forth: Cramond, near Edinburgh," 1070 gs. (Agnew); Sir Edwin Landseer, "Waiting for the Deer to Rise," the original of the engraved picture, 1345 gs. (Agnew); "The St. Bernard Dogs," also engraved, 1740 gs. (Addington); "The Pointers, 'To ho!'" 1920 gs. (Agnew); W. Etty, "Circe," 600 gs. (Agnew); "The Judgment of Paris," 810 gs. (G. Attenborough); "Pluto carrying off Proserpine," painted for Lord Northwick, and re-exhibited at the last Academy Winter Exhibition, 1000 gs. (Baron A. Grant); W. Mulready, "The Rattle" and "Baiting Horses," companion cabinet-pictures, 1020 gs. (Agnew); W. Collins, "Barmouth Sands," painted for Mr. Gillott, and engraved 1700 gs. (Agnew); "Cromer Sands," one of the artist's finest works, 3600 gs. (Agnew); Sir A. W. Callcott, a coast scene, with a fishing-boat putting off, 1400 gs. (White); T. Gainsborough, "Cattle Reposing"—this picture was given by the painter to his daughter as a wedding portion—from the Bicknell collection, 900 gs. (Agnew); Rustic Landscape, with Peasants and Cattle, 1030 gs. (Agnew); Sir David Wilkie, a highly finished sketch for "The Penny Wedding," the picture in the Queen's collection, 700 gs. (Baron Grant); "The Escape

of Mary Queen of Scots," 600 gs. (Muirhead); J. M. W. Turner, "Kilgarren Castle," 600 gs., and a larger picture of the same, 2700 gs. (both purchased for the New York Museum); Sea View, with an Indianman and Fishing-Boats, 800 gs. (Betts); "The Junction of the Thames and Medway, from the Nore Buoy," an important example, from the collection of the late Mr. J. N. Hughes, of Winchester, 4350 gs. (Agnew); "Walton Bridges," with boats and figures, cows and horses watering, bought from the artist and exhibited in the Manchester Art-Treasures Exhibition in 1857. This picture, which is one of the most beautiful works of the artist's best time, was also knocked down to Mrs. Agnew for 5000 gs., amid great applause. Total of the four days' sale, £130,322. The last portion of the Gillott collection, comprising the pictures of old masters and water-colour drawings, will be disposed of on the Friday and Saturday of this week.

The Exhibition of Pictures by British and Foreign Artists, at the Crystal Palace Gallery, is now open. In side galleries are also on view collections of pictures, water-colour drawings, and copies lent by the proprietors of the *Art-Journal*.

An exhibition—most interesting and delightful, it need hardly be said—of drawings by the late John Leech is opened at the Fine-Arts Gallery, in Conduit-street. The collection comprises a large number of the graceful and humorous designs executed for the wood engraver which for so many years furnished some of the pleasantest topics of social converse as they appeared week by week in *Punch*; together with many old favourites that figured in "Handley Cross," "Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour," the Comic Histories of Rome and of England, *Bentley's Miscellany*, &c. A committee has been formed for the purpose of obtaining funds for the purchase of these drawings; and Mr. Ruskin, who has written a preface to the catalogue of them in his most felicitous style, proposes that the collection should be divided and carefully dated, and that portions, placed in good light, should be deposited in each of our great towns in connection with their drawing-schools.

The Science and Art Department propose, "with a view to preserve accurate copies of the cartoons of Raphael, to select nine artists to make preliminary studies of a given part of three of the cartoons recommended as tests by the committee charged with advising on such reproduction." Did ever the petty activity of the "Department" find itself more absurd employment? Permanent photographs of the cartoons are the only form of reproduction of the slightest value, the colouring of the cartoons being so faded as to be quite unessential.

The Art-Union of London held its annual meeting on Tuesday—Lord Houghton in the chair. The sum subscribed for the year had been nearly £12,000. The sum allotted for prizes was £6410, and the total number of prizes was 940. Mr. E. Hornsby, of Old Change, is entitled to Birch's marble group, "A Wood Nymph," valued at £700; Mr. T. Haylock, of Lower Wandsworth-road, to select a work of art of the value of £200; Mr. E. Lutt, of New-cross, and Mr. T. Rhodes, of Leeds, each to select a work of art of the value of £150; and Mr. C. K. Morris, Oakham, Mr. G. Slee, Bermondsey, and Mr. W. Steuart, Hill-street, each a work of art of the value of £100.

There is on view at Messrs. Rutley's Picture Gallery, 5, Great Newport-street, a set of Hondkoeter's works, forming the decoration for the walls and ceiling of a room, which Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods will sell at auction next Saturday, May 11.

A Black and White Exhibition, consisting of drawings, engravings, and etchings, is to be opened at the Dudley Gallery in June next. Regulations can be obtained of the secretary, at the gallery.

The "inaugural" exhibition of the Liverpool Society of Water-Colour Painters has been successfully opened in the exhibition rooms, Old Post-Office-place.

The exhibition of the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts closed on Saturday last.

The Exeter landscape-painter, William Traies, died, last Sunday, at the age of eighty-three. He excelled in depicting the verdant scenery of his native Devon, in the peculiar atmosphere of its moist yet sunny clime. Of his three sons, who all died before him, the second, Frank Traies, showed great promise as a cattle-painter. The veteran artist, who was of a retiring disposition, would never allow his works to be exhibited in London; but in the west of England they are highly esteemed.

His Majesty the King of Bavaria has conferred on Mr. Robert Landells the "Cross of Merit" for 1870-1, in appreciation of his sketches made for this Journal during the late campaign.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Emma Sophia, Dowager Countess Brownlow, who died, Jan. 28 last, aged eighty-one, eldest daughter of the second Earl of Mount-Edgcombe, and relict of the first Earl Brownlow, was proved in the London Court, on the 4th ult., under £14,000 personalty.

The will of William Rashleigh, Esq., formerly M.P. for East Cornwall, late of Menabilly, was proved in London under £70,000 personalty, by his relict, the Hon. Catherine Rashleigh, eldest daughter of the eleventh Lord Blantyre. The will is dated 1855, and a codicil 1858, and the testator died, Oct. 31 last, at St. Leonard-hill, Windsor, Berks, aged fifty-five. He leaves the whole of his estates, real and personal, to his wife absolutely; and directs that the trustees under his marriage settlement shall hold all money settled upon his daughter for her own sole use and benefit, the guardians appointed being his relict, together with Lord Blantyre and the Earl of Seaford.

The wills of the undermentioned have been proved—viz., John Kerr, Esq., of Trochrague, merchant and shipowner, of Greenock, in Scotland, under £333,000 personalty; S. R. Mulholland, Esq., in Ireland, under £100,000; Robert Cox, Esq., Writer to the Signet, Edinburgh, under £25,000; William Burton Penfold, Esq., late of the Island of Madeira, merchant, under £35,000; Major-General Gloucester Gambier, C.B., under £1500; Captain Hugh Barton Gledstanes, under £14,000; Lieutenant William Channel, 79th Highlanders, under £20,000; and Charles Horne, Esq., of Beulah-hill, Upper Norwood, late of the Bengal Civil Service, under £25,000.

The wills of the following ladies have been proved—namely, Mrs. Maria S. Drummond, 15, Westbourne-terrace, Hyde Park, under £70,000; Mrs. Caroline St. Clair, of 31, Inverness-terrace, Bayswater, under £45,000; Mrs. Lucy Darby, of Ebbro Vale Park, Newport, Monmouthshire, under £40,000; Mrs. Ann Hammond, formerly of Cambridge-terrace, and late of Chilworth-street, Westbourne-terrace, under £20,000; Mrs. Hellen Sandilands, Belsize Park, Hampstead, under £20,000; Miss Mary Martineau, Hornsey, under £35,000; Miss Harriet Shadwell, of Worcester, under £20,000; Miss Rebecca Elvey, of Charlton, Dover, under £30,000; and that of Mrs. Mary Baker, of Millbrook (at Winchester), under £60,000, which contains the following charitable bequests—viz., to the Royal South Hants Infirmary, £2000; the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, £1000; the Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, Victoria Park, and the London Missionary Society, £500 each, free of duty.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF CLANCARTY.

The Right Hon. William Thomas Le Poer Trench, third Earl of Clancarty in the Peerage of Ireland, Viscount Clancarty in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, and Marquis of Hensden in the Netherlands, died at Salt Hill, near Dublin, on the 26th ult. His Lordship was born, Sept. 21, 1803, the eldest son of Richard, second Earl of Clancarty, G.C.B. (whom he succeeded Nov. 24, 1837), by Henrietta Margaret, his wife, second daughter of the Right Hon. John Staples, and was educated at Eton, and at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1823. His Lordship generally resided at his seat, Garbally, near Ballinasloe, and was greatly esteemed by his numerous tenantry as a kind and generous landlord. He married, Sept. 8, 1832, Lady Sarah Juliana Butler, daughter of Somerset Richard, second Earl of Carrick, and had five sons and two daughters, of whom the eldest son, Richard Somerset, Viscount Dunlo, now succeeds to the earldom, and the second is Captain the Hon. Frederick Trench, who recently contested, unsuccessfully, the seat for the county of Galway. The present Earl, born Jan. 13, 1834, is married to Lady Adeliza, daughter of the late Marquis of Bristol, and has issue. The influential family of Trench, of which Lord Clancarty was the head, was originally from France, and derived the surname from a Seigneurie in Poitou.

LORD AUDLEY.

The Right Hon. George Edward Thicknesse-Touchet, Baron Audley, of Heleigh Castle, in the county of Stafford, died at Hombourg on the 18th ult. His Lordship was born Jan. 14, 1837, the eldest son of George John, nineteenth Baron Audley, by Anne Jane, his wife, eldest daughter of Vice-Admiral Sir Ross Donnelly, K.C.B., and was grandson of George Thicknesse, Esq., who inherited, at the death of his uncle, John, Earl of Castlehaven, the Barony of Audley, created by writ of summons, dated so far back as 1313, and who assumed the surname and arms of Touchet. His Lordship married, first, April 16, 1857, Emily, second daughter of Colonel Sir Thomas Livingstone Mitchell, K.H.; and secondly, Feb. 15, 1868, Margaret Anne, widow of James William Smith, Esq., and sister of the Rev. Thomas Dawson Hudson. By the former, who died April 1, 1860, he leaves two daughters, his coheirresses.

SIR H. W. BARRON, BART.

Sir Henry Winston Barron, Bart., of Glennana and Baroncourt, in the county of Waterford, died on the 19th ult., at his residence, in Halkin-street, Belgrave-square. He was born Oct. 15, 1795, the second son of Pierce Barron, Esq., of Ballyneal, in the county of Waterford, by Anna, his wife, only child of Henry Winston, Esq. Having received his education at Trinity College, Sir Henry entered Parliament, for Waterford, in 1832, sat for that city till 1852, and subsequently (having meanwhile contested the seat unsuccessfully) from 1865 to 1868 and from 1869 to 1870, when he was unseated on petition. He was a magistrate and Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Waterford, and served the office of High Sheriff in 1857. He was created a Baronet on Oct. 18, 1841. He married, first, in 1822, Anna Leigh Guy, only daughter of the late Sir Gregory Page Turner, Bart., M.P.; and secondly, in 1863, Augusta Anne, youngest daughter of the late General Lord Charles Somerset, and granddaughter of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, K.G. By his first wife he had an only son, now Sir Henry Page Turner, Bart., born 1826, Secretary to the British Embassy at Constantinople; and an only daughter, Emily Frances, wife of Frederick Charles Polhill-Turner, Esq., of Howbury Hall, Bedfordshire.

SIR R. H. COX, BART.

Sir Ralph Hawtrey Cox, Bart., died at Kingstown, near Dublin, on the 11th ult. He was born in 1808, the eldest son of the Rev. Richard Cox, Rector of Caherconlish, in the county of Limerick, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1856, at the death of his uncle, Sir Francis Cox, ninth Baronet. He married, in 1857, Elizabeth, widow of Henry Hone, Esq., but had no issue, and is succeeded by his brother, now Sir Michael Francis Hawtrey Cox, Bart. The baronetcy of Cox was conferred, in 1706, on the celebrated Sir Richard Cox, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and was designated from Castletown, the family seat, in the county of Kilkenny; but, at the death of the eighth Baronet, the property passed to his sister Catherine, wife of William Villiers-Stuart, Esq., and nothing but the landless title devolved on the male heir.

MRS. LEVESON-GOWER, OF TITSEY PLACE.

Emily Eliza Josephine Leveson-Gower, who died at her residence, 88, Brook-street, Grosvenor-square, on Tuesday, the 16th ult., was the third daughter of Sir Francis Hastings Doyle, first Baronet, by Diana, his wife, eldest daughter of Sir William Mordaunt Milner, Bart., of Nun Appleton Hall, Tadcaster. She was born Nov. 30, 1811, and married, June 17, 1834, William Leveson-Gower, Esq., Titsey Place, Surrey (who died Dec. 15, 1860), only son of William Leveson-Gower, Esq., grandson of John, first Earl Gower, by Katherine Maria, sole daughter and heiress of Sir John Gresham, Bart., of Titsey Place, by whom she leaves two sons and five daughters.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed "To the Editor of the Illustrated London News," &c., and have the word "Chess" legibly written on the outside of the envelope. PROBLEMS RECEIVED FROM Mr. Kidson, Danté, A. W. Cooper, F. H. Bennett, J. C. Heywood, G. W. Niven, W. T. Pierce, J. Pierce, Colonna, J. A. W. Hunter, with thanks. J. L. B. S.—The games are very acceptable. GIL BLAS.—We should prefer Black's game. KEITH appears to have overlooked the notice of his request in our issue for April 21. S. BULLOCK.—The solutions of Problem No. 1466 and of Problem 1468, which we gave, you will find on re-examination to be perfectly sound. W. M., of Belfast, G. T. M., T. V. D. AND FROG.—There is no mistake in the printed solution. You should work it out more attentively than you appear to have done. SUBSCRIBER AND OTHERS.—We have written to Russia on the subject. C. W., of Salsbury.—You must have omitted something in your diagram, No. 7. As it stands White can give mate on his first move by Kt to Q Kt 4th. J. A. W. H., Edinburgh.—No. 4 allows of an obvious solution in three moves, beginning with—1. B to K 7th. 2. R to Q 6th, &c. V. P., Glasgow.—Have you considered the effect of Black's taking the Queen at his first move instead of capturing the Rook? O. MALM.—Your Games and Problem have reached us, and shall have speedy attention. With respect to the latter, there are reasons which render it desirable to dispense with the title. A. C. PEARSON.—Correct and well constructed, but not quite up to the mark. J. SOWDEN.—The idea is good, but it is not well worked out. W. H. BARNARD, Ballarat.—Your solution of the Knight's Tour No. VII. is quite correct. THE SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1469 has been received from Li Caisi—A. Wood—H. B. Seal—Manfred and Man Friday—E. B. W.—Glimax—Fergus—D. C. L.—Jerry—Plummer—Charles—Try—Avalon—Box and Cox—S. P. Q. B. Draughts—Phenix—H. B.—W. M. E.—Banshee—Lochrone—E. B. G.—Harry Lorrequer—R. D. T.—Chasmon—Beltry—Strapahill—T. W., of Canterbury—Egbert—W. W. P.—H. C. H.—Margaret—William—Bow—E. Newcombe—H. W. E.—Colchester—B. A.—W. D.—Ridlington—T. V. K.—F. W. Ball—Lucy—W. T.—A. Student—G. M.—Ibis—T. H.—Merlin—R. cardo—Phantom—Ellie—Cosmo—W. Peters—Dover—Bozy—An Old Friend—Hermes—F. H. R.—W. S.—George—Medien—Oberon—F. A. S.—Josephus—J. P.—R. A.—Kinsman—Laura—Felix—W. E. B.—Victrix—S. G.—Nemo—Eldolon. *The first list of those who have solved the Knight's Tour No. IX. shall be given next week.

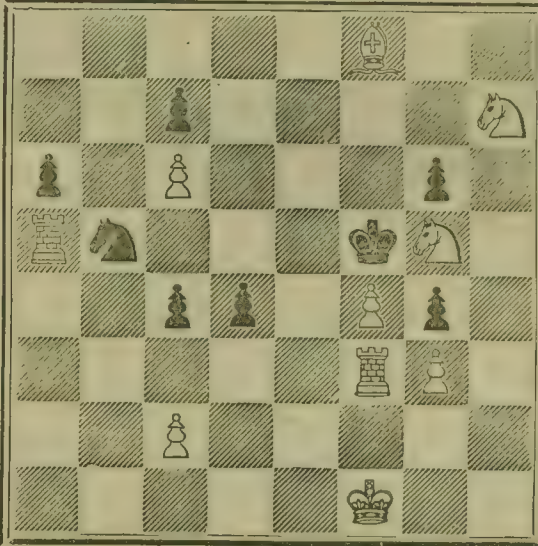
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1470.

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BLACK.
1. R to Q sq (ch) B to Q 7th (best) 3. Kt or R gives mate.
2. Q to K R sq Any move

PROBLEM No. 1471.

By Mr. J. SCOTT.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to move, and give mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

The following Games were played "lang syne" between Messrs. BODEN and LORD.—(Central Gambit).

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. P to Q 4th P takes P
3. B to Q 4th Kt to K B 3rd
4. Q takes P Kt to Q B 3rd
5. Q to K 3rd Kt to K 4th
6. B to Q Kt 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
7. Kt to K B 3rd B to Q 4th
8. Q to K 2nd Kt takes Kt (ch)
9. Q takes Kt B to Q Kt 2nd
10. Kt to Q B 3rd Q to K 2nd
11. Castles Castles (K's side)
12. Kt to Q 5th Kt takes Kt
13. P takes Kt P to Q 3rd
14. B to K B 4th P to K R 3
15. P to Q B 3rd Q to K B 3
16. B to Q B 2nd P to K Kt 4th
17. Q to Q 3rd
18. B to Q 2nd Q to K Kt 2nd
P to Q Kt 4th
and White resigns.

WHITE (Mr. B.) BLACK (Mr. L.)
19. P to Q R 4th P takes P
20. P to Q B 4th Q R to Q Kt sq
21. B to Q B 3rd P to K B 3rd
22. B takes Q R P
R takes P looks a stronger move,
22. Q to K 2nd Q to K R 2nd
23. Q to K 2nd B to Q B sq
24. K to R sq B to K B 4th
25. Q R to Q sq R to K B 2nd
26. P to K B 4th
27. Q to K B 3rd R to K 6th
28. P takes P R takes Q
29. R takes R B to K Kt 5th
30. R to K Kt 3rd B takes R
31. P takes B P, K to B sq
dis. ch
32. B to Q 7th B to K Kt 5th
and White resigns.

Between the same Opponents.—(Giucio Piano.)

BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th P to K 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd P to Q B 3rd
3. B to Q B 4th B to Q B 4th
4. Castles P to Q 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd
6. P to Q 4th P takes P
7. P takes P B to Q Kt 3rd
8. Kt to Q B 3rd B to K Kt 5th
9. B to K 3rd Castles
10. B to K 2nd Q to Q 2nd
11. P to Q 5th Kt to K 2nd
12. Kt to Q 4th B takes B
13. Q takes B Q R to K sq
14. Q R to K sq Kt to K Kt 3rd
15. Q to Q B 2nd Q to K Kt 5th
16. P to K B 3rd Q to K R 4th
17. Kt to K B 5th Kt to K B 5th
18. B takes B Q R P takes B
19. Kt to Q Kt 5th P to K Kt 3rd
20. Kt to K Kt 3rd Q to K 4th
21. Q to Q B 3rd P to Q B 3rd

BLACK (Mr. L.) WHITE (Mr. B.)
22. Q takes Q P takes Q
23. Kt to Q 6th R to K 2nd
24. Kt to K 2nd Kt takes Kt (ch)
25. R takes Kt P takes P
26. P takes P Kt takes Q P
27. P to K B 4th P to K B 3rd
28. P takes P R takes P
29. K R to K sq Kt to K B 5th
30. Kt to Q B 4th Kt to Q 6th
31. R takes P R takes R
32. R to K 7th R to Q B sq
33. R takes R R takes Kt
34. R to Q 7th R to B 8th (ch)
35. R takes Kt R to B 7th (ch)
36. K to B 2nd R takes Q Kt P
37. K to B 3rd K to Kt 2nd
38. R to Q 8th (ch) K to R 3rd
39. R to Q 7th (ch) K to R 3rd
40. R takes Q Kt P R takes Q R P
41. R takes Q Kt P

and the game was declared a drawn battle.

BRADFORD AND HALIFAX MATCH.—A few weeks ago we chronicled a tough chess contest between Bradford and Halifax, which resulted in a tie; to-day we have much pleasure in announcing the victory achieved by the Halifax club in the return match with Bradford, which took place on Saturday last, April 13, in the Masonic Hall, Bradford. The match commenced, about four o'clock, and it was concluded by a little after nine, ten players being engaged on each side. The absence of drawn games is a noticeable feature in the score, which we give below; and it will be seen that the contest was a very close one, Halifax winning thirteen games and Bradford twelve:—

BRADFORD.	Won.	Lost.	HALIFAX.	Won.	Lost.
Mr. Petty ..	1	1	Mr. Francis ..	1	1
Mr. W. Fieldsend ..	0	3	Mr. Werner* ..	3	0
Mr. T. Fieldsend ..	1	0	Mr. Parkes ..	0	1
Mr. Mills ..	0	2	Mr. Walsh ..	2	0
Mr. Child ..	2	1	Mr. Walker ..	1	2
Mr. Breathwaite ..	3	0	Mr. Reid ..	0	3
Mr. Hingworth ..	1	2	Mr. Cooke ..	2	1
Mr. Stead ..	1	2	Mr. Field ..	2	1
Mr. Pattison ..	1	2	Mr. Thrift ..	2	1
Mr. Barker ..	2	0	Mr. Spencer ..	0	2
Total ..	12	13	Total ..	13	12

* Mr. Werner gave pawn and move to his opponent.

Mr. Horace Mayhew, one of the earliest contributors to *Punch*, died on Tuesday, in his fifty-seventh year.

THE GUN-COTTON TRIALS AT HASTINGS.

Important experiments with gun-cotton were made, on three days of last week, in the neighbourhood of that very pretty watering-place and ancient cinque-port, Hastings. The site chosen was the flat marsh of Pett Level, beyond Cliff End, six miles eastward of the town, where that barren beach commences which widens and extends past Winchelsea and Rye till it runs out into the long thin promontory of flint shingle known as Dungeness. Along this bleak and silent shore, during the great French war, was built a series of round brick forts, for single guns, familiarly called martello towers. As these have been rendered obsolete by the modern means of defence, the committees on explosives and the Royal Engineers occasionally beg one or two for demolition.

For a long time past it has been known that extensive trials of Mr. Abel's compressed gun-cotton would be made, specially with a view to the storage of that material in large quantities—the terrible catastrophe at Stowmarket having given cause for anxiety, with the previous occurrence of similar disasters in France, Austria, and elsewhere, in the hot days of summer. The official experiments previously made at Woolwich, in 1870, had led to a belief in the "safety" of Abel's gun-cotton, as it was considered to be merely combustible if ignited, and it was thought necessary to fire it with a detonator, in order to effect the explosion. Those Woolwich experiments, however, were on a very small scale; and it was necessary to settle this question in order to justify the use of gun-cotton for military and naval purposes, and the continuance of the works for its manufacture at the Royal Gunpowder Factory, Waltham Abbey.

The first two experiments at Hastings showed the tremendous force of this explosive. Upon igniting the gun-cotton, after a violent outburst of gas and flame, the residue of the great 6 cwt. charges violently exploded, raising the two magazines, both the one slightly built and that more solidly constructed, from the face of the earth. The charge was contained in twenty-four stout wooden dove-tailed 28 lb. boxes, placed on two tables 2½ ft. from the floor, in a magazine about 7 ft. square, formed of thin deal scantling. The more solidly-built magazine of brickwork was 14 in. thick in the walls and 9 in. in the arched roof. But our illustrations refer to another part of these experiments—namely, the demolition of the two martello towers No. 35 and No. 38. These martello towers are all of like dimensions—about 40 ft. in diameter at the base, and the same in height; their walls on the seaward side are 13 ft. in thickness; on the land side, 8 ft. From a central internal shaft or pillar springs the vaulting of the bombproof roof, upon which the 32-pounder smooth-bore was pivoted. Within the tower, upon the bottom floor, was placed, in open barrels, divided into three equidistant charges, 800 lb. of gunpowder. There were no bore-holes to put the charges in, as usually is the case; no tamping. The firing was made by three fuzes placed in the same electric circuit, which detonated the whole at once, in the same way as is commonly done in the case of gun-cotton or other such violent explosives. The wires were laid for a long distance (600 yards) away from the tower for prudential reasons, as no one exactly knew what would be the result of so large a charge fired in this manner. At the third waving of a white flag the charge is fired. The tower is burst asunder, liberating the dark smoke, which pours forth in the densest volumes, not only upwards, but every way. Disrupted into huge masses, the rugged blocks are cast all around where once the walls stood firm and erect—thrown off in a ring of debris ten or twelve feet away. In the centre, like a huge pegtop on its side, lies the cone of the vaulting above the pillar-core, with the iron-proof for the gun remaining in its place, and the ring-racer round it. The heavy charge has done its work thoroughly, but solemnly and slowly. You could fancy you saw the development of the power as the dense smoke unrolled with innumerable vaporuous evolutions, and spread out over the marsh and shore. The noise was dull and ponderous, like distant thunder. The 800 lb. of the "old gunpowder"—the same mixture of "villanous saltpetre" to-day that was used 300 years ago—had done its work effectually and completely, but not so smartly, so neatly, so vigorously as the 200 lb. of gun-cotton which followed it. This was placed similarly in three equidistant charges in the same manner. There was a sharp, clear crack, a vivid outburst of thin white smoke, which quietly disappeared, and then a group of ruins was seen all but identical with the last. There in the centre was the brick-work cone, with its pivot sticking out, turned over at an angle of 45 deg.; there was the like ring of rugged blocks cast out, but 2 ft. or a yard further away. The same amount of work was done by the modern explosive quicker and better, and with a quarter of the weight of charge.

The result of these trials is to show that gun-cotton is far safer than gunpowder; far more handy, clean, and powerful; far cheaper and better to work with; but it is an explosive; and, however probable may be the general conditions for combustion, it may still explode, and therefore requires to be always stored and handled with due and proper caution.

Sir Leopold M'Clintock, the well-known Arctic explorer, has received the appointment of Admiral-Superintendent at Portsmouth.

Mary Winchester, the little girl who was carried off by the Looshai tribe in India, and who was recently recovered by the force fitted out by the Indian Government known as the "Looshai Expedition," arrived in Glasgow, yesterday week, on her way to Elgin, where she is to reside in future with her grandparents.

Third-class tourist tickets will be issued from the 13th inst. by the Midland and other leading railway companies to Scarborough, Bridlington, and other watering-places on the Yorkshire coast; Morcambe, Blackpool, and Southport and the Lancashire coast; Matlock and Buxton, in the Peak district of Derbyshire; Torquay, and other places in the west of England; and North and South Wales, the Lake districts, Ireland, and Scotland.

A War Office circular has been issued notifying the arrangements made by the Secretary of State for War for the attendance of volunteers at the forthcoming manoeuvres on Salisbury Plain. It states that the volunteer contingent this year must not exceed 4000 men, which is 1000 less than last year. The period in camp will not be more than fifteen nor less than eight days, and volunteers may join for either number, receiving 10s. per head from the Government for the week of eight days and £1 for the fortnight. Volunteer officers will, in addition, receive the Army field allowance—viz., 2s. 6d. per day for field officers, 1s. 6d. for captains, and 1s. for subalterns. The field rations of the Army will be issued to the volunteers free of charge; also forage rations for the horses, and fuel. Travelling expenses to and from the camp will be defrayed by the Government, which will likewise provide great-coats and straps, and camp equipage. Battalions must consist of not less than 400 men, but corps will be allowed to send detachments of not less than fifty of all ranks.

EXPERIMENTS WITH GUN-COTTON AND GUNPOWDER NEAR HASTINGS.



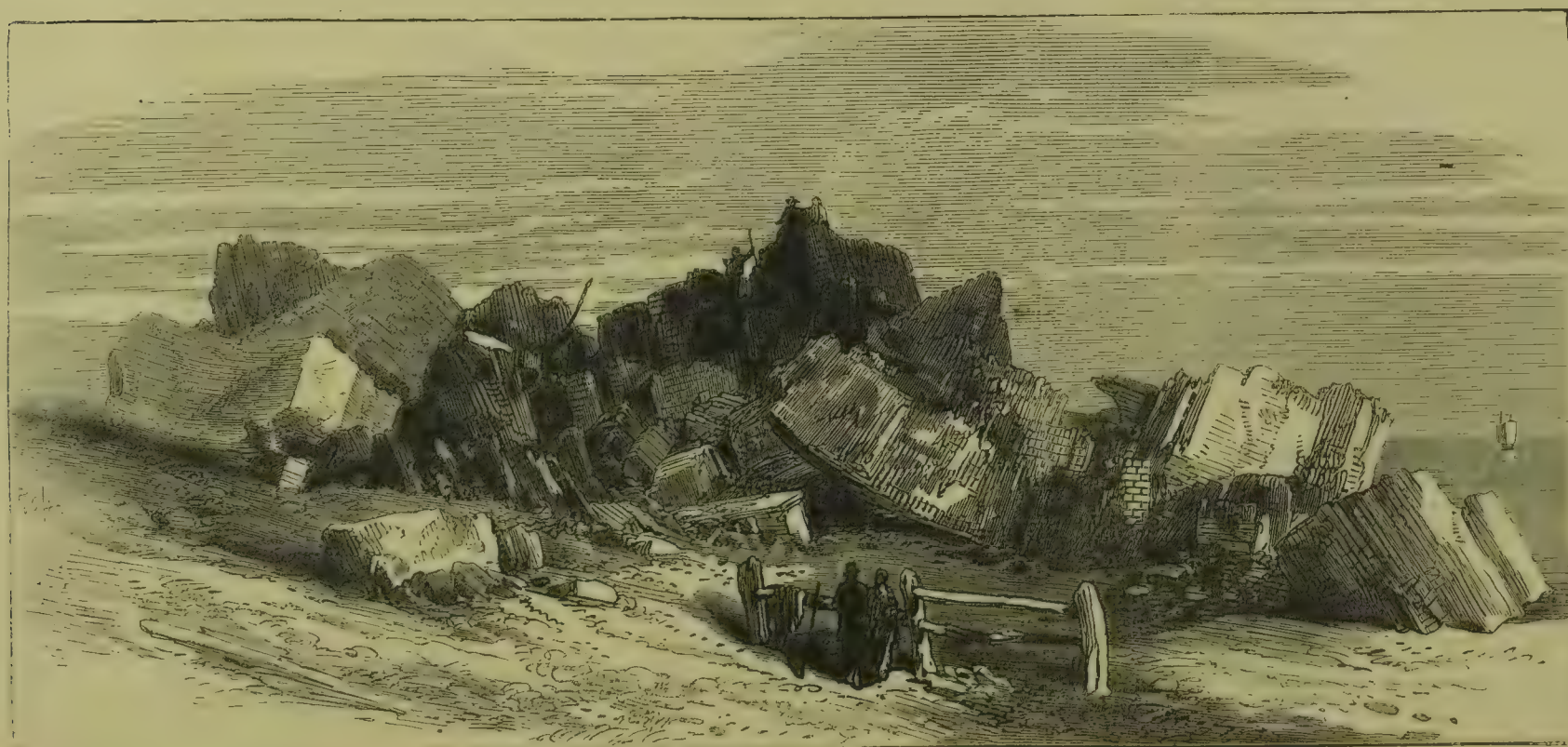
EFFECTS OF GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION.



GUN-COTTON EXPLOSION, SEEN FROM 200 YARDS.



GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION, SEEN FROM 700 YARDS



EFFECTS OF GUNPOWDER EXPLOSION.



"LITTLE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, ALTDORF."
FROM TURNER'S LIBER STUDIORUM, AT THE SOUTH KENSINGTON MUSEUM.

"LITTLE DEVIL'S BRIDGE."

We engrave this subject from Turner's "Liber Studiorum," both as a characteristic example and in the hope that it may remind those of our readers who take a special interest in the greatest serial work of our greatest landscape-master that the exhibition illustrative of "Liber," at the Burlington Fine-Arts Club, is still open, but must shortly close. The subject entitled "Little Devil's Bridge Over the Russ, above Altdorf, Swissed," appeared in Part IV. of the "Liber." Added to the title are the following particulars:—"London: Published March 29, 1809, by C. Turner, 50, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square. Drawn and etched by J. M. W. Turner, Esq., R.A., P.P.; engraved by Charles Turner." The drawing is at South Kensington. The plate is shown in four states, at the exhibition in Savile-row:—1, The etching; 2, touched proof, after the mezzotint addition; 3, touched proof more advanced; 4, first published state. To both proofs, in addition to the master's alterations made with white, with lead pencil, and scrapings with a penknife, there are minute directions, written with his own hand in the margin, showing with what care, knowledge, and skill the plates were brought to their final perfection. The vigour of the etching in the foreground, contrasted with the tender effects of drifting mist and broken light beyond the bridge, deserve particular notice.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

After a brief interval of absence, caused by indisposition, Mdle. Albani reappeared on Saturday, when she again performed—for the third time—the character of Amina, in "La Sonnambula." On Tuesday this charming singer added another representation to the two in which she had hitherto appeared here. As Martha, in Flotow's opera so named, Mdle. Albani had full scope for that charm of voice and style and the general grace of manner which had before been so eminently manifested as Lucia and Amina, unmixed with the deeper shades of pathos and passion which must more or less enter into the delineation of these characters. In the vivacious and elegant comedy with which Flotow's music is associated the acting of Mdle. Albani was characterised by both refinement and spirit; while her singing displayed that beautiful quality of voice and cultivated style before remarked on. The romance, "Qui sola vergin rosa" ("The Last Rose of Summer"), exquisitely sung, was encored, as were the "Spinning quartet," the song in praise of beer, by Plumket—Signor Bagagiolo—and the aria, "M'appari," by Lionello—Signor Bettini. Other characters were also as before—Nancy, Mdle. Scalchi; Tristano, Signor Tagliafico, &c.

One of the débutantes promised by Mr. Gye—Madame Saar—made her first appearance on Thursday week, as the Queen, in M. Ambroise Thomas's "Hamlet." The lady has a good stage presence for parts requiring impressive bearing, and appears to possess earnestness and intelligence. The excessive tremolo which characterised her singing was probably due to nervousness, and we must, therefore, await further opportunities for judgment as to her powers and capabilities. As last season, the Ophelia of Mdle. Sessi was characterised by much grace and charm, both in acting and singing, especially in the dramatised scene of Ophelia's death, with the introduced old Swedish air. The Hamlet of M. Faure is again the same fine performance of which we spoke last year, and which, indeed, with the Ophelia of Mdle. Christine Nilsson, had much to do with the success of the opera on its original production in Paris. Signor Bagagiolo again sang impressively as the King; and the other characters were as before—with the exception of Laertes, represented by Signor Cesari.

Of the first appearance of the eminent German prima donna, Mdle. Brandt—announced for Thursday, as Leonora, in "Fidelio"—we must speak next week.

HER MAJESTY'S OPERA.

On Saturday Mdle. Marie Marimon appeared as Norina in "Don Pasquale," for the first time this season, a character which she represented with much success during the performances given by Mr. Mapleson's company last autumn at the Royal Italian Opera House. The music of the work just named is not among Donizetti's best, nor is the libretto by any means equal to that of either "L'Elisire d'Amore" or "La Figlia del Reggimento;" but there is good scope for the display of that fluent and brilliant vocalisation and the agreeable vein of comedy which characterise the singing and acting of Mdle. Marimon, and these were again manifested. The air in the first act, "So anchio," was given with admirable brightness of execution, and in the subsequent concerted pieces—the scene of the plot with Dr. Malatesta, and that of the sham marriage of Norina with the elderly Don her guardian, and the simulated caprice and temper by which the young widow obtains her release and his consent to a union with her young lover—in all these situations the singing and acting of Mdle. Marimon were both graceful and spirited. Signor Borella was again a capital representative of the Don, a character which well admits of the demonstrative style of the clever buffo singer and actor just named. Signori Mendioroz and Vizzani were efficient as Malatesta and Ernesto.

On Tuesday a representation of "Faust" brought forward one of the singers announced to make their first appearance in this country—Mdle. Marie Roze, who has lately held a high position at the Paris Opéra Comique. Her success was decided, loud applause having greeted her throughout her performance as Margherita. The voice of Mdle. Roze is of a very agreeable quality, especially adapted for the expression of pathos and sentiment; and this capability was very successfully demonstrated in the love music of the garden scene. That the singer also possesses power and brilliancy was manifested in "The Jewel Song," the execution of which was followed by such vehement applause as to necessitate a repetition of the latter portion. Mdle. Roze is also a clever and experienced actress, as proved in the cathedral and prison scenes. In other respects "Faust" was cast as before—Siebel, Madame Trebelli-Bettini; Faust, Signor Vizzani; Mefistofele, Signor Foli; Valentino, Signor Mendioroz; Martha, Mdle. Bauermeister; and Wagner, Signor Casaboni.

FETE AT CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Crystal Palace Fête of Wednesday, in celebration of the recovery of the Prince of Wales, of course included music as a prominent feature in the proceedings of the day; the chief portion of the programme in this respect having consisted of a new "Te Deum," expressly commissioned for the occasion, and composed by Mr. Arthur Sullivan. The well-known Church hymn has long been appropriately adopted as the medium for the musical expression of thanksgiving on public occasions, and the names of Purcell and Handel, especially the latter, are largely identified therewith, Handel's Utrecht and Dettingen "Te Deums" remaining as monuments of musical art and genius long after the temporary purposes for which they were hastily composed. Mr. Sullivan has produced a very effective piece, in which his knowledge of orchestral and choral combinations is admirably displayed.

The work is written for grand orchestra and full chorus, with incidental soprano solos. In several of the choral movements, particularly in the verses, "To Thee all angels cry aloud," and "O Lord, let Thy mercy," Mr. Sullivan has displayed considerable ingenuity and scholarly training in the use of counterpoint and fugue; while in other instances his choral writing is distinguished by dignity and stateliness, as in the chorus "Day by day;" melodious beauty being also the characteristic in some cases, as in the well-sustained movement commencing, "We believe that Thou shalt come."

In the course of the "Te Deum" the English psalm-tune known as "St. Ann's" is several times very effectively introduced in choral unison, in full vocal harmony, and in the orchestral accompaniments, ingeniously combined with the vocal fugal writing.

The principal soprano solo is the verse, "When Thou tookest upon Thee," which is very effectively set, and was finely sung by Mdle. Titiens, as were other incidental solos. The effects of combination are enhanced, towards the close of the "Te Deum," by the addition of a military band, and the Hymn is supplemented by a setting of the "Domine salvum fac Regiam" ("O Lord save the Queen"), and a final "Amen" wrought up a brilliant climax.

The performance took place in the great Handel Orchestra, and included the co-operation of some 2500 performers (vocal and instrumental), energetically conducted by Mr. Manns, the organ having been used by Mr. J. Coward with his well-known skill. At the conclusion of the "Te Deum" Mr. Sullivan was called on to the platform and received with general applause.

The second part of Wednesday's concert consisted of a miscellaneous selection, closing with Mr. Brinley Richards's patriotic hymn, "God Bless the Prince of Wales," in which the audience joined with enthusiasm.

The closing Oratorio Concert of the season took place at Exeter Hall last week, when Mendelssohn's "St. Paul" was given—the preceding concert, as already recorded, having been devoted to the same composer's "Elijah," thus affording an interesting opportunity for comparison, in inverted order, between the earlier and the later work of the master. The performance of "St. Paul," conducted by Mr. Barnby, was a very fine one, and included the excellent singing of the choir formed and trained by that gentleman and the magnificent singing of Mr. Sims Reeves, who produced an especial effect by his delivery of the air, "Be thou faithful." The other solo-singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington, Miss J. Elton, Mr. Nordblom, and Mr. Whitney.

Oratorios at Exeter Hall ceased for the season yesterday (Friday) week, with a performance of "Eli," the first work in which Sir Michael—then (in 1855) Mr.—Costa proved his powers as a composer in the highest form of sacred musical art. In "Eli" there is somewhat more use of the learned devices of fugue and counterpoint than in the composer's subsequent work, "Naaman" (1866), which has a stronger dramatic tone and greater development of treatment in respect of florid melody and brilliant climax. Both are remarkable productions, as proved by the success which each has met at the Birmingham Festivals when first brought out, in other provinces, in London, and abroad. That last week's performance of "Eli"—conducted by the composer—was a very fine one need scarcely be said. The band and chorus, of nearly 700, gave grand effect to the elaborate instrumental and choral writing; and the solos were most efficiently sung by Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Vernon Rigby, Signor Foli, and Mr. O. Christian. Two performances are announced to be given by the Sacred Harmonic Society at the Royal Albert Hall—"The Creation," on May 3, and "Elijah," on May 17.

The close of the sixteenth season of Crystal Palace Saturday Afternoon Concerts was noticed last week; and, as then announced, the usual supplemental performance for the benefit of Mr. Manns followed. The worthy conductor, whose zeal and intelligence have been so actively and successfully exercised in his office, was received with that warm recognition which he so eminently deserves. The orchestral pieces performed on the occasion were Beethoven's pastoral symphony and Weber's overture to "Oberon." Mr. Charles Hallé and Madame Norman-Neruda contributed pianoforte and violin performances, Mr. Sims Reeves sang twice, Madame Carlotta Patti (sister of Madame Adelina Patti) reappeared after her absence in America, and Madame Kapp-Young made her first appearance and was applauded in the scena from "Der Freyschütz" and the cavatina of Isabella in "Roberto." The season of summer concerts, including performances by the principal artists of Her Majesty's Opera, commences this (Saturday) afternoon.

The third concert of the Philharmonic Society's sixtieth season took place on Monday, when the symphonies were Sir W. Sterndale Bennett's in G minor, composed expressly for the society, and first played in 1864, and Beethoven's "Eroica," that enthusiastic tribute to the great Napoleon whose name it was to have borne, the stern Republicanism of the composer having caused him to change his purpose on hearing that the supposed liberator of Europe had grasped the sceptre of tyranny. The same master's noble overture to "Coriolan" (not Shakespeare's, but Herr von Collin's drama on the same subject) and Spohr's to "Jessonda," completed the list of orchestral pieces. Madame Camilla Urso played Mendelssohn's violin concerto with great brilliancy, and the singers were Mdle. Colombo and Mrs. Weldon, the latter of whom sang a new song, "The Worker," by M. Gounod (conducted by himself), which did not make much impression.

The first of the new Philharmonic Chamber Concerts took place, at St. George's Hall, last week, when Beethoven's septet, two movements from Weber's clarinet concerto in F minor (skilfully played by Mr. Lazarus), Schubert's pianoforte solo sonata in A minor, three of Mendelssohn's "Lieder ohne Worte," and Haydn's pianoforte trio in G—Mr. Charles Hallé the pianist—were the instrumental pieces. Vocal performances were contributed by Madame Pauline Lucca and Signor Caravoglia. Herr Hermann and M. Paque were the violinist and violoncellist.

The Engraving of Friesleben's picture, "Gathering Cowslips," which appeared in this Paper of April 20, was taken from an excellent photograph published by the Berlin Photographic Company. Their agent in London is Mr. Gerson, of Rathbone-place and London-wall.

Viscount Walden, on Monday, presided over the annual meeting of the Zoological Society. According to the report, the income in 1871 was £24,620; the total number of visitors to the gardens was 595,917; and on Dec. 31 last there were 2072 animals in the menagerie.

Another strike is announced, the malcontents being on this occasion gentlemen's servants. A crowded meeting of butlers, coachmen, footmen, gardeners, and stablemen, was held at Leamington, the butler of Leamington College being in the chair. The demands were shorter hours and increased pay. Cheers were given at the conclusion of the meeting for "The Maids of Dundee."

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

Perhaps there has not been this Session so well-featured a debate as that on woman's suffrage. Everybody knew that there was a large body of the sex as could be contained in the Ladies' Gallery, and this was calculated to tend to a violation of the constitutional rule that Parliament is not to be overawed by a crowd. So far, however, from being overawed, it seemed that a feeling was prevalent amongst members to prove that men ought to make a stand against the aggressive action of the now theoretically "superior creatures," and there was consequently a series of recantations, many gentlemen who had previously supported the bill coming forward to utter palinodes, and declare for voting against it. In a certain sense, Mr. Jacob Bright develops a fitness for being the prime promoter of a woman's bill, for in his voice and manner there is something feminine, which even his large exhibition of beard does not neutralise. There is in his speaking a touch of petulance or querulousness which suggests the way in which a lady would speak on this bill immediately after she had been refused a new bonnet by her domestic oppressor; and, moreover, this time it seemed as if he was not so earnest as heretofore. As to Mr. Bouverie, who struck direct at the measure, he appears to have taken a Parliamentary line which involves his playing a part "to tear a cat in." He is, metaphorically, always tearing something or somebody to pieces; and on this occasion he so bemoiled the pretensions involved in the bill that, doubtless, the listeners in the "gilded cage" were inclined to put him in the same category as the conventional wife-beater. It is probable that the outside world does not know much of Mr. Scourfield as a Parliamentary humourist, and therefore it may be mentioned that he is a speaker of short speeches, which are always full of epigrammatic jests, rather apt quotations, and a general indication of disbelief in the reality of public and legislative, and a slight contempt for social, life as they are all now constituted. It may be supposed, therefore, that when he got hold of so tempting a subject as that in hand he was as ready as ever with his quips and gibes, which are the more stinging because they are delivered in so easy and even gentle manner. Credit has ever been given to Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen for fluency and capacity as a speaker, but on this occasion he almost came out as an orator, or at least as a master of eloquence. He began by professing an intention to treat the matter seriously and plainly, but in a minute he was on the top of a full tide of tropes; and his arguments all through were mixed up with imagery, and so complete did his figures of speech get the mastery over him that in the hurry he made a curious mistake, saying that woman's influence was the "silver" lining which "gilded" man's home. Amongst the notable recanters was Mr. Osborne Morgan, who, with all the power of his remarkable voice, which is invariably half mournful and half-boisterous in its tones, made a violent rush at the principle and objects of the measure. It might have been fancied that the Attorney-General, when he was, in honeyed accents and measured phrase, putting the principle of women's rights on (if such a word can be properly applied to such a high personage), the most absurd grounds conceivable—the culmination being that women in England ought to have the franchise because Indian Begums were generally good administrators—was acting as a covert enemy to the bill by covering it with ridicule. Any way, it was well that he spoke, because his doing so produced a novelty in debate. For as soon as he sat down there rose from his very side the Attorney-General for Ireland, with an outspoken and avowed intent to argue in opposition to him and the measure, and he did so with a vengeance. Like all renegades, Mr. Dowse, having once supported the bill, and now having to speak as well as vote against it, was more virulent than its steady and original opponents; for, though his whole speech was a continuous joke and jest, his jokes and jests always go to the argument, and he put out his whole power of fun and drollery, and extinguished the measure in illimitable peals of laughter. On such a subject Mr. Dowse and his broad humour are in place, though when he is funny on a Coercion Bill or Irish murders, his humour is obnoxious to the accusation of buffoonery. Any way, the Woman's Suffrage Bill, by the division, has decidedly retrograded.

Very soon after his final bluster on the insult and the injury done to him by Ministers in regard to his Dublin University Bill, Mr. Fawcett had an opportunity of showing what he can do as a speechmaker when he reasons, argues, and illustrates, without hectoring and roaring out diatribes against people who have been guilty of imaginary wrongs towards him. For, in an address which he delivered on Mr. Trevelyan's motion to extend the household franchise to counties, he so spoke, so demeaned himself, as to gain the earnest attention of the whole House; while Mr. Gladstone, with whom not twenty-four hours before he had been in fierce, almost personal, contest, sat in an attitude of deep and rapt interest, and scarcely took his eyes off Mr. Fawcett as he went on. Nor was Mr. Trevelyan's own speech a bad specimen of his rhetorical powers, for it flowed as glibly and smoothly as if it was the result of a complete inspiration of the moment, an oracular involuntary breathing, and by no means the outcome of previous thought and preparation.

A gentleman whom the House has been taught to expect to amuse it, as a matter of course, either by his wit and humour, his eccentricity or his absurdity, incurs a heavy responsibility, and it is painful to report that Mr. Delahunty has committed Parliamentary suicide. For twice lately has he had all means afforded him of relieving himself of the mass of drollery, quaintness, and inconsequence with which he has been believed to be loaded; and on both occasions he has been only dull, his dulness being aggravated by the disappointment in the obtaining any single one of those laughs at and with him with which he was credited. Nobody wanted to hear a mere gentleman with a crotchet, and a queer voice and accent, argue a currency question seriously, that sort of pounding out a heavy idea being too common.

A noticeable matter in connection with the proceedings of the House of Commons recently has been the frequent recurrence of "counts-out." It is unusual that these occurrences should follow so rapidly on each other, and some explanation of the cause may not be out of place. The days on which they have taken place have been Tuesdays and Fridays, which are devoted to private members' motions, which seldom, if ever, involve any practical result or exercise any influence on the business of the Session; so that their occurrence does not really postpone or impede actual legislation. With the Wednesdays for their bills, private members have three out of the five sitting days of the week, while the Government has only two; and a Tuesday or a Friday given to them would be a boon which would enable them to go far towards removing from them the reproach of not getting on with their work. The fact of frequent occurrence of "counts" indicates a disinclination by the House as a body to patronise private members' whimsies; while the non-interference of the Government to prevent them indicates a design which they are said to entertain of getting Tuesdays to themselves very soon.

PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

The House sat for a short time yesterday week, during which they read the Pacific Islanders' Protection Bill the first time, and gave the second reading to the Royal Parks and Gardens Bill and the West Indies Encumbered Estates Bill. Lord Carnarvon asked whether the Government had been applied to to pay part of the expenses of the coming International Prison Congress. The Marquis of Lansdowne said they had, and had declined to contribute anything.

A formal question from the Lord Chancellor on the subject of the Supreme Court of Appeal Bill was, on Monday, answered by Lord Cairns; and Earl Russell postponed his motion on the suspension of proceedings in the Alabama case until May 6, as he had been informed that the despatch of the American Government would shortly arrive. The alteration of Boundaries of Dioceses Bill was read the second time; the Prison Ministers Bill (with amendments) and the West Indies Encumbered Estates Bill were passed through Committee.

Lord Hatherley's proposal for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal was again before the House on Tuesday. After some discussion, Lord Cairns consented to withdraw his amendment for the rejection of the scheme on the Lord Chancellor's consenting to refer the bill to a Select Committee, which was agreed to. The Epping Forest Bill was read the second time, and the West Indies Encumbered Estates Bill was read the third time and passed its final stage.

Earl Granville, on Thursday, stated to the House that he had received a copy of the despatch from Mr. Fish to General Schenck. That despatch by itself did not afford a solution of the present misunderstanding. But the Government had grounds for hoping that an arrangement satisfactory to both countries would be entered into, and he asked their Lordships for a few days longer to exercise the forbearance with regard to the correspondence which in the past had much assisted them. The Licensing Bill was read the second time. The Royal Parks and Gardens Bill, which occupied the House of Commons for about six weeks, passed in one minute through this House.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Yesterday week Mr. Trevelyan brought forward the subject of the employment of young persons and women in agriculture, and sought to obtain an opinion from the House that the interests of the rural population required that they should possess the occupation and lodging franchise. Mr. Fawcett seconded the motion; but Mr. Gladstone said that he was not prepared to do away with the property franchise. On a division the motion was lost by 148 to 90. A short discussion took place in reference to local government in Ireland, on the motion of Mr. Delahanty; and the House was counted out while Mr. R. N. Fowler was calling attention to South African affairs.

Mr. Gladstone stated, on Monday, that the Government had agreed to guarantee a Canadian loan of two millions and a half for the Pacific Railway and canal improvements. Mr. Disraeli asked whether this guarantee was given on the condition that Canada should accept the Treaty of Washington; to which Mr. Gladstone replied that to answer the question simply in the negative or affirmative would not convey a correct notion of what had taken place. Mr. Disraeli considered this statement so extraordinary that he thought the whole matter should be cleared up at once; and the Prime Minister promised to consult Lord Kimberley as to the expediency of producing the despatch in which the home Government assumed this fresh responsibility. In Committee on the Ballot Bill, the clause moved by Mr. Wheelhouse to allow sick and infirm persons to vote by means of voting-papers, Mr. Gregory's motion to allow county out-voters to record their votes in a similar manner, and the clause proposed by Mr. Raikes to limit the duration of the Act to the continuance of the first Parliament elected under its provisions, were rejected.

The subjects that came under discussion on Tuesday were the Carlist rising in Spain, the letter of Lord Clarence Paget on the late disasters to several of our ironclads, and the inequality between the salaries of members of the civil service of the Crown serving in Ireland and in England. Mr. Goschen, replying to a question put by Mr. Corry, pointed out the character of some of the assumptions in Lord Clarence Paget's letter, virtually charging upon Admiralty economy in the use of coal the recent naval disasters. He stated, amid the cheers of the House, that the only order referring to coal which could possibly be supposed to warrant such an imputation was one dated in 1865, and signed "Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty." Mr. Sheridan moved for a Select Committee to consider the advisability of repealing the income tax on trades and professions, and substituting for it some other tax, and to relieve all incomes under £200 from the impost. The honourable member had not concluded his speech when the House was counted out.

Nearly the whole of Wednesday's sitting was occupied with the discussion on the order for the second reading of Mr. Bright's annual bill for the enfranchisement of women. The hon. member made a long speech in support of the bill; and he was seconded by Mr. Eastwick. The measure was opposed by Mr. Bourverie, who moved that it be read the second time that day six months. Mr. Scourfield seconded the amendment. In supporting the bill Mr. Maguire maintained in emphatic terms the capacity of women to judge of political questions. Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen characterised the measure as "a bill to alter and amend the laws of creation." The Attorney-General supported the second reading of the bill, referring to the advantages which England had enjoyed under the rule of female Sovereigns, and maintaining that, in order to accelerate the amendment of the laws as to women, it was necessary that women should enjoy the franchise. After Sir C. Adderley had said a few words, the Attorney-General for Ireland (Mr. Dowse) delivered a humorous reply to the remarks of his English colleague. After an animated debate the House divided, and the bill was rejected by a majority of 79—222 to 143.

On Thursday, Mr. Disraeli, referring to former inquiries, asked Mr. Gladstone whether he was now prepared to inform the House as to the nature of the answer received from America in reference to the Alabama question. The substance of Mr. Gladstone's reply was the same as that given in the Upper House. The House, having gone into Committee on the Ballot Bill, resumed the consideration of the schedule. Mr. Charley proposed an amendment with the view of enabling a voter who could neither read nor write to obtain the assistance of the returning officer in recording his vote as he desired. Mr. Forster opposed the amendment, but afterwards expressed his willingness to adopt a modification of the principle urged. In other words, he would assent to the amendment of which the hon. member for Limerick had given notice, which, after some discussion, was carried by a majority of 240 against 88.

The Waterford and Limerick Railway Company, at a special meeting, on Tuesday, declined the offer of the Great South-Western to purchase their line.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Dates, E., Incumbent of Holy Trinity, Middleton, to be Rector of Wilmslow. Bingham, W. P. S.; Vicar of Winterborne, Monkton-with-Berwick, Basset. Blair, R. H.; Rector of St. Martin's, Worcester. Breckerton, W.; Vicar of Broughton, near Preston, Lancashire. Bower, Edward James; Rector of St. Kenelm's, Romsley, near Halesowen. Brougham, Matthew Nixon; Vicar of St. Colan's. Charlton, E. B.; Inspector of Schools for the Archdeaconry of Stafford. Cope, F. Haden; Incumbent of Christ Church, Leamington. Cummings, Alfred James Hayman; Vicar of Cury and Gunwalloe. Davenport, Francis Wm.; Curate of Christ Church, Great Malvern. Dent, J. J.; Vicar of Hunsingore, Yorkshire. Dugmore, Ernest-Edward; Vicar of St. Peter's, Parkstone, Dorset. Fletcher, C. J. H.; Rector of St. Martin's, Oxford. Greatorex, E.; Rector of Croxdale. Haworth, W.; Vicar of St. Sampson's, York. Holland, F. W.; Vicar of All Saints' with St. Lawrence, Evesham. Hopgood, Joseph Bartholomew Davey; Vicar of Lannarth. Jones, H.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Clerkenwell. Lakes, John; Vicar of Liskeard. Lewis, Evan; Honorary Canon and Chancellor in Bangor Cathedral. McCarthy, F.; Vicar of Thornes, near Wakefield, Yorkshire. Parkes, Samuel Hadden; Rector of Wittersham. Phillips, John Henry; Rector of Chesselbourne, Dorset. Pollyot, Thos. Benson; Curate of St. Alban's, Bordesley. Price, G. F.; Rector of Little Sampford, Essex. Smart, Newton; Rector of Dughfield, Berks. Syers, H. S.; Organising Secretary for S.P.G. in the Archdeaconry of Leicester. Wace, Henry; Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn. Walke, Nicholas; Vicar of St. Mary Redlynch, Wilts.

The newly-restored Chapter-House of Westminster Abbey has been thrown open for the inspection of the public.

Mr. Nicholson, M.P. for Petersfield, has subscribed £1000 to the fund for the restoration of the church of that town.

On Tuesday the Lord Mayor presided over a meeting held at the Mansion House in support of the Bishop of Winchester's South London Fund in connection with the Surrey Church Association. Bishop Wilberforce, the Marquis of Salisbury, and Viscount Middleton were the principal speakers.

Last Monday the first stone of the new school and master's house for the parishes of Manordeivy and Capel Colman, Pembrokeshire, was laid by Mrs. Colby, of Fynone. This school will cost nearly £800, and will be built at almost the sole expense of Mr. John Colby, of Fynone.

A meeting was held at Willis's Rooms, on Tuesday, to promote the success of the London Diocesan Board of Education. The Bishop of London took the chair, and the claims of the organisation were advocated by the right rev. prelate, Lord Shaftesbury, Mr. Gathorne Hardy, M.P., Sir Charles Adderley, M.P., and Mr. F. S. Powell, M.P.

The Bishop of Peterborough, on Thursday week, consecrated at Leicester the Church of St. Mark, built at the expense of Mr. William Perry Herriok and his sister (now deceased), of Beaumanoir Park, Leicestershire. The church, which will cost about £16,000, and is of most ornate and elaborate design, is endowed by the founders to the extent of £300 per annum, while the Ecclesiastical Commissioners give a like sum, making it one of the most richly-endowed churches of this century. Near it is a paragon, also built by Mr. and Miss Herriok. The architect is Mr. Christian, of London.

After four days' anxious and learned debate, the Lower House of Convocation, yesterday week, by a majority of 62 to 7 votes, determined "that the Confession of Faith, commonly called that of St. Athanasius, should continue to be used in its integrity in the public services of the Church." On Wednesday the Lower House, after a lengthy and learned discussion, decided that "there is no room for an explanatory note on the Athanasian Creed." A committee, however, is to be appointed to consider whether or not it is desirable that Convocation should make a synodical declaration with respect to the sense of any clauses in this ancient Confession of Faith.

The session of 1871-2 of the Glasgow University terminated on Wednesday. The closing meeting was held in the museum. Principal Barclay, who presided, announced that Mrs. John Elder, widow of the engineer and shipbuilder, had resolved to set aside a sum of £5000 to establish a supplemental endowment in connection with the chair of Civil Engineering and Mechanics. The Principal appealed to each of the students to collect from his friends during the vacation the sum of £1, to found bursaries for entrance examinations.

A meeting of gentlemen interested in Owens College and the Manchester Royal School of Medicine was held, yesterday week, to consider a proposal for the amalgamation of these institutions. Mr. Murray Gladstone presided, and Professor Greenwood explained the scheme of union. It was announced that Miss Brackenbury had contributed £10,000 to be devoted to the establishment of a school of medicine in this locality, and half of that sum it was proposed to devote to the endowment of a chair of physiology, and the remainder to the expense of a new building. Resolutions were passed approving of the scheme, and appointing a committee to raise subscriptions in aid of the fund for the erection of the new medical school buildings on a suitable scale. Before the meeting broke up subscriptions to the amount of £5000 were announced.

On Saturday the Court of Common Pleas at Dublin granted leave for the withdrawal of the petition against Mr. Bleaner-hassett, lately elected M.P. for the county of Kerry.

The Claimant was liberated on bail yesterday week. His sureties are Lord Rivers, Mr. Guildford Onslow, M.P., Dr. Attwood, and Mr. James Lamont.

Marguerite Dixblancs, who is charged with the murder of Madame Riel, at 13, Park-lane, on Sunday, the 7th ult., was brought to London on Monday, and on Wednesday was committed for trial.

The Governor of Leeds Gaol has received a communication from the Home Office to the effect that the sentence on Patrick Lennard, the Bradford murderer, is commuted to penal servitude for life.

The gasworks on board the White Star steam-ship Adriatic, to which we briefly alluded in describing the vessel last week, were, we learn, devised by Messrs. Porter and Co., of Lincoln and London, and were the result of many careful and costly experiments.

The protracted litigation between the Duke of Buccleuch and the Metropolitan Board of Works was on Tuesday terminated. The award of £8325 originally made as compensation for damage to Montague House, after having been sustained by a jury and by the full Court of Exchequer, was modified by the Court of Error, and on appeal has now been upheld in its entirety in the House of Lords.

A romantic will case has been opened in the Court of Probate. The testator, who was originally in a humble position, made money in America, and was known to have executed a will in which his relatives were remembered. After his death this will could not be found, though his coffin was exhumed for the purpose of search. The action was laid against one Flower, said to be connected with persons who would profit by the intestacy of the deceased.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Now that there is no racing on the Monday of the Newmarket First Spring week it is very desirable to postpone the Two Thousand till the Wednesday; but this change did not seem to be generally known, and a very large number of people were present on Tuesday. The overthrow of Digby Grand by Bauernfanger was the first notable event of the day. The German colt won with consummate ease, though only in receipt of 5 lb. This form is probably not quite correct; still we fancied that Digby Grand had attained greatness a little too easily, and it did not seem right to see him handicapped at upwards of 10 st., and set to concede weight to a tried veteran like Vulkan, who last year over and over again proved himself one of the best "milers" ever foaled. Martyrdom (8 st. 2 lb.) won the Prince of Wales's Stakes very easily. This horse is always written of as a confirmed cripple; still he seems sound enough to win an uncommonly good race every now and then, and, later in the day, he was within a length of carrying off the May Stakes, in which, however, Young Sydmonton (5 st. 7 lb.) proved a little too good for him.

Never was there a more glorious Two Thousand day, and, for once, the critics all agree that the attendance was larger than on any previous anniversary. Proceedings were additionally interesting from the fact that May Day is the first on which two-year-olds are allowed to run; and the authorities, anxious to take advantage of this at once, opened the programme with a £50 plate for juveniles. A very good-looking lot of fourteen started for it, and The Pacha, who is a great credit to Knight of the Crescent, won cleverly. Hannah (8 st. 9 lb.) ran in the race before the great event. She did not look at all well, not having grown or improved in the least degree since last season, and could never get on terms with Westley (8 st. 3 lb.). As she was led back into the enclosure there were two or three derisive shouts of "Follow the Baron!" and we fancy that Baron Rothschild must be heartily sick of hearing this quotation from his after-dinner speech at Folkestone. Immediately after this event the saddling enclosure began to fill rapidly, and there was quite a rush for the gate when Joseph Dawson made his appearance at the head of Xanthus and Prince Charlie. The former is a neat, pretty horse, but was fairly dwarfed by his gigantic stable companion, who is a dark chestnut, with two white legs and a regular Blair Athol bald face. He stands just under seventeen hands high, and looked wonderfully fit and well; so that, in spite of all that has been said as to his trainer being afraid to gallop him, he must have got through a very fair amount of work. Almoner was the next we saw. He is a perfect picture, full of quality, and as good-looking as the Beadsmans generally are, but such a pony in size that some of his big opponents seemed bound to outstride him. Bethnal Green, another Beadsmans, is also a very neat colt, and performed far better than his starting price indicated. Laburnum looked very fit and well, and his miserable exhibition is quite unaccountable. Nothing else of note appeared in the Birdcage, as Cremorne, Queen's Messenger, and Helmet were all saddled at the Ditch stables. A capital start took place at the first attempt, the field running in a line for a few strides, when Queen's Messenger took the lead, at a slow pace, with the three Biennial horses—Almoner, Xanthus, and Laburnum—in close attendance. At half a mile Helmet and Xanthus were beaten; and, approaching the Bushes, Almoner and Laburnum also dropped back. Queen's Messenger still led over the hill; but Prince Charlie and Cremorne drew up to him, and though for a few strides Wenlock and Bethnal Green looked dangerous, it was soon evident that the race was confined to the three first named. Lord Falmouth's horse was done with in the dip; and as Cremorne commenced the ascent for home with a lead of half a length, and it was confidently expected that the hill would fairly choke such a roarer as Prince Charlie was represented to be, odds were freely offered on Mr. Savile's representative. Prince Charlie, however, strode up it like a lion, and, despite every effort of Maidment, to which Cremorne responded with thorough gameness, won very easily, though only by a neck. The result was received with the greatest enthusiasm by all the Newmarket people, and the horse made a triumphant return to the town, escorted by about twenty stable-boys, and vigorously cheered by the tradespeople, who turned out to do him honour. The bookmakers all suffered severely by his victory, and the Derby seems merely a contest between the first and second in the Guineas and The Druid. Old Vulkan made his first appearance this season in the last race of the day, when, looking as fresh as ever, he once more disposed of his old opponent Chopette, at weight for age, over the T.Y.C.

The Atalanta crew have now permanently taken up their quarters at Hammersmith, and had their first row on the Thames on Tuesday last. Opinions differed widely as to their performance; but, on the whole, they seem to have produced a favourable impression, and it must be remembered that they have not rowed together for some little time, and are in a new boat on strange water. The crew is composed of E. Smith (bow), A. Handy (2), T. van Raden (3), and R. Withers (stroke). The London four, who go into strict training in about a week, will be chosen from F. S. Gulston, G. Ryan, W. Stout, A. de L. Long, J. B. Close, and P. B. Seare.

The most successful athletic sports ever held by the Richmond Cricket Club took place on Saturday last. The weather was all that could be desired, the ground in splendid order, and the attendance very large and fashionable. The level hundred-yards race hardly secured as high class an entry as usual, and was won very easily by G. R. Johnston, the Civil Service champion sprinter. J. Scott showed fine form in the Two-Miles Handicap, and is rapidly recovering his style of going; and W. Slade carried off the Half-Mile Handicap for the second year in succession. The arrangements, thanks to the untiring energy of Mr. Edwin Ash, the hon. sec., were perfect. Sports take place to-day (Saturday) at Ravenscourt Park and Hornsey.

Mr. Alfred Walker Simpson, M.A., Fellow of Jesus College Cambridge, has been appointed Recorder of Scarborough.

A general meeting of the Country Brewers' Society was held on Monday, when a committee was formed for the purpose of putting into shape numerous amendments which had been suggested in the provisions of the Government Licensing Bill. At the same time, a deputation in the interests of the licensed victuallers waited upon Lord Kimberley, and pointed out those parts which they deemed objectionable.

The adjourned meeting of the Law Amendment Society, to discuss the paper of Mr. Joseph Brown, Q.C., on the Bill to Amend the Law of Evidence, was held on Monday evening—Mr. J. Pitt Taylor in the chair. Dr. Waddilove opened the discussion, and was followed by Mr. Shearman (from New York), Mr. J. Addison, Professor Hunter, Dr. Ryalls, Messrs. Brandt, Hastings, Reginald Brown, Hensman, and Pears. The author of the paper and the chairman also addressed the meeting. The branch of the subject chiefly discussed was the advisability of admitting the evidence of prisoners, the opinion of the meeting being almost unanimous in its favour.



COTTAGE LIFE IN WARWICKSHIRE: BAKING DAY.

MDLLE. ALBANI.

This young lady, whose performances at the Royal Italian Opera have been noticed in our chronicle of musical entertainments, bears an Italian name in public, but is a French Canadian, and her proper name is Emma La Jeunesse. She belongs to the old Acadian family of that name immortalised in Longfellow's "Evangeline." She was trained in the study of music from early childhood by her father (himself a skilled musician), who recognised with delight the talents of his little daughter. Losing their mother while still of tender years, she and her sisters were sent to the convent of the Sacré Cœur, at Montreal, to complete their education. But in a few years her proficiency on the organ attracted such attention that, for the peace of the convent, the good Sisters were obliged to bid their young guests a tender and sorrowful farewell. Her father then, by the urgent advice of friends, determined to send her to Europe for instruction not attainable elsewhere. Under the care of Baroness Lafitte, she was two years at Paris, where she studied under the famous Duprez. He then sent her on to the old maestro Lamperti, at Milan, who, when he heard her, exclaimed, with reference to her reluctance to go on the stage, "Ah! there is a fortune in that little throat, but there is only one way to find it." Several years of hard study followed

till at length, her scruples overcome, she made her début at Messina, under her present name, in 1870, with entire success. At the end of the first act she was engaged for Malta. Her sojourn in that island was most gratifying. Both Maltese and English residents, with the many travellers, yachtsmen, and Indian officers who make the island a resting-place en route from East to West, were delighted to hail the advent of the sweet Canadian nightingale—a *rara avis* whose feet had never before alighted on that classic yet sterile rock. The fame of her singing, as well as of the grace of her presence and manner, spread to England; and the director of the Royal Italian Opera, having satisfied himself of the truth, secured this new attraction for his establishment. Her début in England was expected, and, indeed, announced in private circles, last July; but Mr. Gye, as soon as he heard her in rehearsal, determined, rather than destroy its éclat, to postpone it to the commencement of a new season. Mdlle. Albani therefore resumed her studies at Milan, and last winter sang in the theatre of La Pergola, at Florence, before the most critical audience in Italy, to whom she was heralded by a message from the old maestro that "he was sending them the most accomplished musician and the most finished singer in style that ever left his studio." How well she was to redeem his words the Florentines were soon convinced. The papers

of Italy repeated her praises, and the *palco scenico* of La Pergola was carpeted with wreaths and flowers each time she sang. Her crowning effort was in the "Mignon" of Ambrose Thomas, already condemned in four theatres in Italy, but which in Mdlle. Albani's hands obtained a complete success among the jealous Italians. The degree in which she has succeeded in satisfying a London audience is known to our readers. The Portrait is engraved after a photograph by M. Schemboche, of Turin and Florence.

COTTAGE LIFE IN WARWICKSHIRE.

The discussions that have lately been raised in Warwickshire and other midland counties upon the claim of the agricultural labourers to a better rate of weekly wages seem likely to bring about some improvement. There is a general disposition among farmers and landowners to meet the men in a considerate spirit, and to see what can be done for the comfort of their families, especially in providing household accommodation for them. It appears, however, from the testimony of impartial witnesses, that in Warwickshire the cottages built on the estates of the principal landowners, such as those of the Earl of Warwick, at Tachbrook, those of Lord Leigh, at Stoneleigh, those of Lord Aylesford, Mr. Newdegate, M.P.,



MDLLE. ALBANI, ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

and Mr. Bromley Davenport, M.P., or of Mr. Lucy, at Charle-cote, are well built, with good drainage and water supply. The worst cottages, inhabited by the most squalid and unhealthy people, are those at Claverdon and Langley, which are mostly copyhold, belonging to the poor labourers themselves, who pay a quit-rent of half a crown yearly. The cottages on Lord Leigh's estate at Stoneleigh pay a rent of £2 or £3 a year; elsewhere, the rent is somewhat higher, but they have gardens attached. The porch, the tank, and the oven, which ought, as Mr. Disraeli says, to belong to every rustic homestead, are not forgotten in building new cottages on well-managed estates. Our illustration of the housewife's doings on her baking-day, so far as concerns the use of the oven, bears witness to the truth of this remark.

METROPOLITAN PAUPER SCHOOLS.

More than a quarter of a century has passed since the Legislature authorised the formation of District Schools for the joint service of a few neighbouring Poor-Law Unions whose guardians might think fit to remove the poor children from the workhouses and to educate them away from the depressing associations of adult pauperism. Except in the metropolis, and in such large towns as Manchester, Liverpool, and Leeds, this manifest improvement has not yet been adopted. There is another system lately introduced in some quarters, and recommended, especially for the younger children, as preferable to great district schools. It is that of placing them, one, or

two, or three together, as boarders with some honest and decent family of the labouring class, to whom a fair allowance should be paid, the children being obliged to attend a good day-school, and their proper treatment secured by frequent inspection, in which service a local committee of volunteer lady-visitors might aid the legal guardians of the poor. Meantime, the boys and girls of several London Unions or populous parishes, to the number of 7000 or 8000 in all, have been well provided for in great combined establishments at a short distance from town, where they receive a sound moral and industrial training, with a sufficient knowledge of letters and ciphering. Those of Whitechapel and Hackney may be found in the well-managed school at Forest-gate, Stratford; the Central London District School, the schools at Stepney and Plashet, for the eastern parishes of London, and that belonging to the parish of Lambeth, at Norwood, accommodate large numbers; but the South Metropolitan District Schools at Sutton, half way between London and Reigate, are particularly referred to in this notice. They serve for the reception of about 1200 children, of both sexes, from the parishes of St. Olave, Southwark, Bermondsey, St. Mary, Newington, Camberwell, Rotherhithe, and Greenwich. The instruction is of a practical character, and such as to prepare the young inmates for useful employment. According to Mr. E. C. Tufnell, the Government inspector for the home district, in one of his reports, there is no difficulty in obtaining situations for those properly trained. "For domestic servants, especially," says he, "the demand is so pressing that, in one of the large district schools, I was informed there were

six applicants for every girl that could be recommended for service. The applications come from all parts of England, and even from Scotland." He observes further, upon this subject, "The real demand is not simply for labour, but trained labour, efficient labour, intelligent labour. A shopman, who wants an errand-boy, will not take a boy from the streets who is dirty in his habits, unable to read the direction of a parcel, has never heard of the eighth commandment, and is unconscious of any moral or religious feeling. But he will readily engage a boy trained in one of these district schools, as he is tolerably sure of getting an intelligent, well-behaved lad. Nothing can be better than the training of the children in these large establishments. I am aware that it is costly, but it is cheaper than allowing them to become thieves, or paupers, or prostitutes, as was the case formerly. When I see those shoeless, half-starved Arabs turning somersaults in the streets, I long to send them to a district school, whence I would warrant to turn them out in two years worth at least six or seven shillings a week. The girls in these schools are all taught to wash, to sew, to cook, to clean; in short, to do all that is usually required of a maid-servant. The boys are accustomed to labour; but their intellectual instruction is sufficient to enable them to write a good hand and to keep accounts with accuracy; some of them become clerks or telegraph assistants, and many are trained to be musicians for the Army and Navy." The remarks are made by Mr. Tufnell, with reference to the metropolitan pauper schools generally; but they are probably true of the institution at Sutton as much as of the rest.

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PURE AERATED WATERS, ELLIS'S. The Rutlin Waters are unsurpassed for their purity. Soda, Seltzer, Lithia, and Potash Waters, and Lemonade. Note name, "R. Ellis and Son, Rutlin," on the corks; and on the labels a "Goat on Shield." Sold everywhere.
Wholesale only, R. Ellis and Son, Rutlin, North Wales. London Agents, W. BEST and SONS, Henrietta-street, Cavendish-square.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The Perfection of PREPARED COCOA. Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

MARAVILLA COCOA for BREAKFAST. "The 'Globe' says:—
"Various importers and manufacturers have attempted to attain a reputation for their prepared Cocos; but we doubt whether any thorough success has been achieved until Messrs. Taylor Brothers discovered the extraordinary qualities of 'Maravilla' Cocoa. Adapting their perfect system of preparation to this finest of all species of the Theobroma, they have produced an article which surpasses every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For homeopaths and invalids we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sold in packets only by all Grocers.
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BALL-ROOM CANDLES. For Brilliant Light, THE OZOKERIT. For withstanding Draught, THE ABATED. For Elegance, THE LADIES' BOUDOIR, or WHITE DOUBLE CANDLE.
J. C. and J. FIELD, Patentees and Sole Manufacturers. Sold Everywhere.

"FIELD'S OZOKERIT CANDLES."

BURN the "STAR" NIGHT LIGHTS.

SILVER, ELECTRO-PLATE, &c., to Clean. Preserve—OAKLEY'S NON-MERCURIAL SILVERSMITH'S SOAP is guaranteed free from mercury or other injurious ingredients too often used in the manufacture of plate powder. Tablets, 6d. By all Grocers, Ironmongers, Brushmakers, Chemists, &c.; wholesale, Oakley and Sons, 172, Blackfriars-road, S.E.

MOLLER'S COD-LIVER OIL. (Knight of the Order of Vasa and St. Olaf.) Manufactured at Stamsund Kabelvang and Gulvig, Lofoten Islands, Norway.
Moller's Cod-Liver Oil was this year again pronounced the best, being awarded the only Medal at the International Marine Exhibition at Naples for purity and delicacy of taste, having formerly headed all the other manufacturers at the Exhibitions of London, 1862; Paris, 1867; Stockholm, 1868; Bergen, 1865, &c. Sold by Chemists in England and the Colonies. Half pints, 2s. 3d.; pints, 4s. Wholesale of PEDER MOLLER, Christiansia, Norway, and London Depot, 521, Oxford-street, W.C.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA, the best remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion; and as a powerful agent for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

SILK JACKETS and MANTLES, from 1 guinea to 10s. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

CASHMERE POLONAISES. Many Novelties. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

COSTUMES and DRESSES in SILK, and every useful and fashionable Material. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES, in Tulle, Tulle, Mirlin, and Grenadine. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly.

BLACK SILKS. Plain and fancy coloured ditto, all the new shades for this season. FREDERICK GORRINGE.

BRUSSELS GLOVES. One, two, three, and four buttons. One button—D. NICHOLSON and Co., 50, 52, 54, FREDERICK GORRINGE.

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LACE, LENO, and MUSLIN CURTAINS. HOUSEHOLD LINENS, and Drapery Goods generally, at strictly moderate prices. FREDERICK GORRINGE, 51, 53, 55, 57, 59, Buckingham Palace-road, Piccadilly, three minutes' walk from Buckingham Palace and Victoria Station.

MESSRS. NICHOLSON beg to announce that their newly-arranged books of patterns of Silks and Dress Fabrics are now ready, and will be forwarded free on application.—D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Coloured. Glacés, thirty shades, from 1s. 11d. per yard. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new seriatim plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S NEW SILKS. Checks. Stripes from 1 guinea a Dress, reversible. 1000 Patterns post-free on the new seriatim plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S BLACK SILKS. Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Drap de Lyons, Drap de Paris, &c., from 1 guinea a Dress. 1000 Patterns post-free, on the new seriatim plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

£5000 WORTH of really Elegant and Useful LYONS SILKS, of last year's designs, at 2s. a yard under original prices. 1000 Patterns free, on the new seriatim plan. At NICHOLSON'S.

NICHOLSON'S NEW FRENCH CAMBRICS, at 4s. 11d. the Dress. Satens, Piques, Yarns, Batistes, Brillantes, and all the new washing materials. Patterns free.

NICHOLSON'S NEW DRESSES.—Ladies are invited to write for 1000 Patterns of New Dress Materials, comprising every Novelty for the Season. D. NICHOLSON and CO., 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

SKETCHES of COSTUMES and MILLINERY post-free. GASK and GASK (late Grant and Gask) have greatly enlarged their costume-rooms, and are now making a grand display of the latest novelties. New styles in BLACK and COLOURED SILK COSTUMES, 5s. to 8s. complete, up to the richest and most superb description, from Worth's, Fingert's, and other noted Paris houses, at most moderate prices. NEW COSTUMES in MIXED FABRICS. French Lawns, Batistes, Piques, &c., in endless variety, from 1 guinea each. FRENCH LACES, POPLINES, MILLINERY, &c., just received from Paris. 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

SILKS and SATINS of the Richest description, for COURT TRAINS and DINNER DRESSES. Also large purchases, and value of Coloured GROS GRAIN SILKS, at 4s. 3d., 5s. 6d., 6s. 9d., and 8s. 3d. per yard. FRENCH COLOURED SILKS, 4s. 6d. per yard. BLACK CACHEMIRE SILKS. The wear guaranteed, 3s. to 7s. Full Dress of 14 yards. LYONS SILK POPLINS, 3s. for 14 yards. FANCY SILKS, 2s. 6d. to 3s. Full Dress. Patterns free. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street.

NEW DRESS FABRICS.—All the Foreign and English Productions for the Season. Yokohama Lawns, 10d. per yard. French Batistes, 8d.; Ensured Balerno, 14d.; Cretonnes, Dolly Vardens, Danish Alpaca, Lustres, Piques, Washing Satines, &c. Patterns free to the country, with Sketches of Costumes, &c. GASK and GASK, 58 to 62, Oxford-street; 3 to 5, Wells-street, London.

MOURNING WAREHOUSE, for FAMILY and GENERAL MOURNING of every description, at the most reasonable prices. Costumes and Skirts ready for immediate use. HOWITT and COMPANY, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, High Holborn.

HENRY GLAVE'S NEW SUMMER DRESSES. The finest Danish Lustres, 29 in. wide, 10s. a yard, in the following colours:—Dove, Light Mauve, New Green, Slate

CHAPMAN'S IMPERIAL BLACK SILKS.
The prices vary from 22 1/2s. to 6s. the full Robe of 12 yards, and I hold myself responsible for the wear of every such Dress bearing my name.
Bonnet's Black Silks, at the lowest prices ever known, £2 12s. the Dress of 12 yards; or 4s. 11d. per yard.
Chapman's, Notting-hill, W.—Patterns free.

JAPANESE SILKS, at 15s. 6d. the Dress.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 17s. 6d. the Dress of ten yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, at 20s. 3d. the Dress of ten yards.
JAPANESE SILKS, " 2s. 9d. per yard, the richest quality made.
JAPANESE SILKS, " 3s. 5d. per yard, the richest quality made.
JAPANESE SILKS, " 3s. 6d. per yd. Rich Coloured Satin Stripes.

SULTANE; or, PEKIN SILK.—In these Pekin Silks the original lustre is retained, while another fibre is interwoven to secure that form and draping which impart such elegance to the modern robe. The magnificent Costume Texture now introduced is a beautiful exhibition of that ingenious blending. Price 26s. 3d. ten yds., or 2s. 7d. per yd., 28 in. wide.—CHAPMAN'S.

RICH SATIN STRIPE ALGERIAN
GRENADINES.—White and Black Grounds, with rich wide Satin Stripes, in Cerise, Amber, White, Pink, Sky, &c. Notwithstanding, very stylish, suitable for Dinner or Ball Dresses. 12 yards, 13s. 11d. and 17s. 11d.; or any length cut. Patterns free.

H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
DEMI-TOILETTE.—New Arrangement of the Danish Silk-Finished Tinted Alpaca, as worn by H.R.H. the Princess of Wales. Exquisite Shades in Pink, Rose, Ponceau, Elen de Ciel, Mexico, Slate-Grey, Eau de Nil, Gris, Argent, Lilas, Ozone, Perle, Peach Blossom, Pink, White, Black, 19s. 6d. 10 yards, 26 in. wide. Any length cut at 18s. 11d. per yard.
Registered Proprietor.—JAMES CHAPMAN, Notting-hill, W.

"QUORDANLOUP." A Norwich Material.
This corded texture will bear comparison with some of the finest manufactures of Roubaix, at half their prices. This incomparable fabric, in twenty shades, will be sold at 13s. 9d. the Dress of ten yards; or any length cut at 16s. 3d. per yard, 28 in. wide. Patterns free.—CHAPMAN'S.

IMPERIAL BOLERO LUSTRE.—This inexpensive Costume Fabric will be found very durable, and is produced in a large variety of beautiful colourings, dyed to my own express order. 13s. 9d. ten yards, 28 in. wide; or 1s. 4d. per yard. Patterns free. CHAPMAN'S, Notting-hill, W.

ISREE-NELLORE, a New Washing
Fabric, is made from an Indian fibre, and is one of the newest productions for Ladies' Morning or Garden Costumes. 7s. 11d. and 9s. 11d. ten yards, 28 in. wide; or 9d. and 1s. per yard.
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AT the COURT MOURNING
WAREHOUSE, Regent-street,
PETER ROBINSON
has just received from Paris
some very elegant MANTLES and POLONAISE;
also a supply of superb BLACK SILK COSTUMES,
both for in and out of mourning,
to which he invites inspection.
Observe the Address—PETER ROBINSON'S, Regent-street.

GREAT SALE OF BLACK SILKS.
PETER ROBINSON
is now selling some very excellent
Black Silks, considerably under value,
in Gros Grains, Poul de Soie, and Glacé.
Good useful Qualities .. at 3s. 6d., 2s. 6d., 14 yards.
Do. .. at 4s. 6d., 2s. 3d., 14 yards.
Superior Qualities .. at 5s. 6d., 2s. 17s. 6d., 14 yards.
Do. .. at 6s. 9d., 2s. 14s. 6d., 14 yards.
Rich Cachemire Silk .. at 7s. 6d., 2s. 5s. 6d., 14 yards.
MM. Bonnet and Cie's from 8s. 6d., or from 2s. 19s. 14 yards.
Superior Lyons Silks .. to 15s. 6d., or to 21s. 17s. 14 yards.

"If a whole Piece is purchased, a further reduction will be made."
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MOURNING FOR FAMILIES,
IN CORRECT TASTE,
can be purchased at PETER ROBINSON'S, of Regent-street, at
a great saving in price.

SKIRTS in New
Mourning Fabrics,
trimmed, &c., } 35s. to 5s.
SILK SKIRTS, for
Afternoon or Dinner
Dress, elegantly trimmed, } 5s. to 10s.
MANTLES in the
newest shapes,
handsomely trimmed, } 25s. to 9s.
BONNETS, in
beautiful variety, } 15s. to 2s.
WIDOWS' CAPS
in various new styles.
The Bodices to the Skirts can be completed,
if necessary, in a few hours' notice,
either by the French or the English Dressmaker.
Peter Robinson's
Family Mourning Warehouse,
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URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER or
TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be forwarded to all parts of England
on approbation—no matter the distance—
with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required),
without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON'S GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
256, Regent-street, London.

SPRING.
BLACK GRENADINES for Demi-Toilette
and for Promenade, New and Improved Makes, very strong
and serviceable, from 10d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.
Write for Patterns to PETER ROBINSON,
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IRISH LINENS.
JAMES LINDSAY AND CO., Donegall-place, Belfast, will
forward to any railway station, carriage paid on parcels of 25 in
value, Superior Damask Table Linens, Diapers, Sheetings, Pillow
Linens, Shirtings, Towellings, &c., and every other description of
Linen fabrics for household use.
Patterns and Price-List post-free.
James Lindsay and Co., Linen Merchants, &c., Belfast.

CORSETS MOULDED BY STEAM.
No other Corsets half so good at double the price.
For List of Agents write JOHNSON, HATCHMAN, and CO.,
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CORSETS MOULDED BY STEAM.
"The Opal," 5s. per Pair; post-free, 5s. 6d.
The Royal Court, 9s. 6d. per Pair; post-free, 10s.
Agents.—D. B. Johnstone, Edgware-road.
M. H. Churchward, Brompton-road.
Gooch Bros., Newington-causway.
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I. Tomline, Harnstead.
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BAKER and CRISP'S PATTERNS sent
free. All the New Dresses, Cambrics, Piques, Fancy Dresses,
White Piques, &c., from 3s. 11d. to 10s. 6d. Black Silks, Japanese
Silks, and Silks of every description, from 21s. to 100s. Full Dress.
19s. Regent-street, London.

NEW SPRING DRESSES.—The ROYAL
VICTORIA CHALLENGE. A large assortment of pretty neutral
tints. Price 7s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.
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ELEGANT MUSLINS.—New Patterns and
Colours. Thousands of beautiful Muslin Dresses are now
offering at 2s. 11d. the Full Dress, or 4d. per yard. Patterns free.
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FRENCH BRILLIANTS, Cambrics, Piques,
Yokohama Lawns, Baden Crapes, and other most fashionable
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FOR SPRING DRESSES.
RICH JAPANESE SILKS.
The highest quality manufactured. In White,
Black, and fifty-two Shades of Colour, many of them quite new tints.
28s. 6d. the Full Dress.

IN BLACK, WHITE, AND ALL COLOURS.
VELVET-FINISHED VELVETEEN,
Several Hundred Pieces Fast Black Double Pile,
at reduced prices, 2s. 3d. to 3s. 9d. per yard (very wide).

THE "LEATHER" MAKE OF REVERSIBLE
YOKOHAMA SILK,
46 inches wide, 38s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. the Dress.
This Special Novelty
suitable for Dinner, Evening, or Walking Dresses,
being made expressly for, can be obtained only from
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TULLE, TARTAN, MUSLIN, AND GRENADINE
MADE FETE DRESSES.
Several hundred New Robes,
19s. 9d. to 100s. An elaborate Book of Engravings free.
The "Robes," a most charming Dress, with ample trained skirt
in white or of colour, 1 guinea, a substantial box included.
Detailed Illustrations post-free on application.

NOW SELLING, at REDUCED PRICES,
PRINTED CAMBRICS, PIQUES,
Muslins, Satinets, Brillants, &c., all of the
highest quality and from the best British and foreign printers.
Several thousand pieces, in every variety of design,
from 4s. 9d. to 13s. 6d. the Dress; also in all Plain Colours.
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NOW READY, for LADIES' SPRING
DRESSES, NEW FABRICS IN NEW COLOURS.
A choice collection of useful materials, including
Silk Alpaca, Foreign Cachemires, Poils de Chèvre,
Spring Piques, &c., from 10s. 6d. to 25s. the Dress.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS IN
FURNITURE-CRETONNES.
A numerous series of most excellent designs
in rich chintz colours suitable for Curtains and all
other Upholstery purposes,
at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per yard.
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NOVELTIES FOR THE SEASON 1872.
The Carrick, in Cashmere .. 23s. 6d. to 5s.
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The Jacket and Tunic, in Cashmere .. 73s. 6d. to 13s.
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The Aladin, in Gros Grain .. 52s. 6d. to 6s.
Polonaise, in Rich Silk .. 84s. 6d. to 20s.
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An immense Variety of other New Shapes.
Very attractive and beautifully trimmed.
Illustrations post-free.

CLOTH JACKETS, in great variety,
21s. to 4s.
PETER ROBINSON'S 1 guinea Waterproofs (warranted).
Velvet Jackets and Mantles suitably Trimmed for the Season,
3s. to 3s. 5s.
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OPERA JACKETS and MANTLES in
great profusion, and at all prices, from 5s. to 10s.
Russian Seal Fur Jackets, in price,
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LACE SHAWLS, JACKETS, and
MANTLES.—The first delivery of Novelties in Lace Goods
for the Season consists of Square and Half-Square Shawls, Jackets,
Mantlets, Palliases, and a variety of new shapes, suited to the
present style of dress, in all the different makes of French, Spanish,
and Nottingham Lace, both in black and white. The prices range
from 15s. to 15s. 6s.
Illustrations post-free.

Also, Brussels, Chantilly, Point, Maltese, real Lace Squares and
Half Squares, from 4s. to 100s.
PETER ROBINSON, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.
The Illustrated Manual of Fashions now ready, and forwarded
free on application.

PETER ROBINSON invites attention to
a purchase in Lyons of the following descriptions of
SILKS.
A personal inspection is invited, or patterns will be sent free.
103 to 108, Oxford-street.

NO. 1 COMPRISES ONE THOUSAND
pure "Shantung Pongee" Silks (of natural colour),
containing 20 yards, from 1 guinea the piece.
No. 2 Comprises Eight Hundred and Fifty of the celebrated
"Sechuen Pongee" Silks (of natural colour), prices 23s. 6d.,
25s. 6d., 28s. 6d., 31s. 6d., and 37s. 6d. the piece of 19 to 20
yards.

NO. 3 Comprises a Magnificent Collection
of the best makes in rich plain, Coloured
Poul de Soie,
Gros Grains,
Cashmires, } 460 Pieces.
and Faltie Silks.
Each description is associated by One Hundred and Fifteen
New Tints of Colour. The prices are from 3s. to 8s. the
Dress, the 8-guinea quality being the best made.

NO. 4 Comprises Three Hundred Pieces
of extra rich double warp "Faltie" Silks, now being sold
at 14 1/2s. the Dress, which is a reduction of 25 per cent, and
are decidedly the cheapest Silks ever submitted.

NO. 5 comprises One Hundred Pieces
of the new rich "Cable" or "Gros de Suez" Silks, of great
brightness, and wearable on either side. Price 14 1/2s. the
Costume length of 20 yards; or any length cut, at 4s. 6d.
per yard.

NO. 6 Comprises Two Hundred Pieces
of New Spring Silks, of simple and useful designs, espe-
cially adapted for young Ladies' Costumes, price from
2s. 3d. to 3s. 4s. the Dress.

NO. 7 comprises a splendid collection
of New Silk Poplin "La Reine," specially manufactured
for the first Costumiers of Europe. Great beauty of appear-
ance and durability combined. Price 13 1/2s. the Dress of
15 yards (wide width).

NO. 8 Comprises a very Select Assortment
of the newest and most approved makes of Silks and
Satin, specially manufactured for Court and Bridal
Costumes.
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IRISH POPLINS.
INGLIS and TINKLER, 147, Regent-street, W.
Only House in England
for the exclusive sale of
Genuine Irish Poplins.
Dublin prices charged.
Patterns post-free.
One or more Dresses carriage-free.
Manufactory—7 and 8, Buxton-street, Dublin.

BALL and DINNER DRESSES.
SEWELL and CO. beg to call Ladies' attention to their
SPECIAL STYLES in BALL and COURT DRESSES, consisting of
Tulle, Net, and Tartan.
S. and Co. have great advantages over any other house, the
Department having a staff of workers with over 30 years' expe-
rience. Dresses made in a day's notice.
Compton House, Frith-street, Soho, W.

NEW SPRING GOODS.
SEWELL and CO.'s first Spring delivery of MIXED
FABRICS for Costumes and Dresses—
Diagonal Cretonnes. Silk-Faced Balornos.
Tampates. Chamberlaines.
Amatave Satin Rayes. Panama.
Mohair Brillants. Macado Poplinettes.
Yacht Foulards, &c.
These New Goods are now on Sale, and the prices vary from
1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. per yard.—Patterns free.
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SEWELL and CO. are now SELLING
THREE PARIS STOCKS—
No. 1. MADE-UP LACE GOODS (New and Rich), at a discount
of 65 per cent off regular prices.
No. 2. REAL LACES of all kinds (Rare and Beautiful), Point
d'Alecon, Antique Flange, Brussels Point Gaze, Valenciennes,
Chantilly, Lisle, Mechlin, Guipure, Black and White, Cluny, &c.
No. 3. PARIS LINGERIE, Chemises, Night-Dresses, Petticoats,
Bodices, Dresses, Jackets, &c.
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SILKS FROM FRANCE.—DRESSES at
21s. 6d. each, Brocaded and Twilled, made of Bright Silk,
with a small portion of Wool. Black Gros Grains and Cordé,
made of best Italian Silk, with a warranty for wear, 12 yards,
at 3s. 6d. per yard. Some choice samples of Rich Glacés, from
5s. to 8s., much under value. Wide Japanese Silks (German
make), excellent for wear, at 2s. 6d. per yard. Also, opened to-
day, a Parcel, sacrificed at 2s. per yard.
J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House.

SHAWLS, MANTLES, and JACKETS in
every variety of material, Paris and Vienna make, combining
the richest quality and style, all at sacrificed prices.
Five Hundred Cashmere Shawls, two yards square, soft wool,
plain colours, violet, blue, scarlet, mauve, drab, white, black, &c.,
sent postage-free at 5s. 3d. each; Paris price, 12s. 6d.
New dresses, excellent in quality, all warranted, at 6s. 9d., 8s. 9d.,
10s. 6d., and 12s. 6d. each. No misrepresentations as to length,
width, or quality sanctioned by this firm.
J. HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge.

PARISIAN MANTLES.—There are few
articles of dress in which good taste, elegant appearance, and
correct fashion can be so well combined as in a Lady's Mantle.
Messrs. JAY have just received from Paris an extensive and varied
assortment, which they are now exhibiting at
JAYS'.

FRENCH SILK COSTUMES.—ALL
BLACK.—Messrs. JAY solicit an inspection of their recently-
arrived importations from Paris, and, while regretting their present
limited space for the exhibition of such a variety of elegantly
made-up dresses, they nevertheless recommend them as the best
ever supplied to their establishment.
JAYS'.

SUMMER FABRICS.—ALL BLACK.
Messrs. JAY beg to recommend to their Customers a variety
of elegant Materials for Summer Dress, either in Grenadine
Reasale, Crêpe Amour, Toile de Tour, Toile de Canton, Barège
d'Aragnac, or in Drap d'Élé, as the best adapted and most correct
type of Mourning for the Season.
JAYS'.

MILLINERY.—Messrs. JAY have received
from Paris a fresh and very choice variety of Fashionable
Black and White Bonnets.
JAYS'.

THREE POUNDS FIVE SHILLINGS the
DRESS.—FRENCH BLACK SILK, 14 yards long, 24 inches
wide.—Messrs. JAY are happy to inform their patrons that,
owing to a very material reduction in the price of French Silks,
they can now sell them on terms corresponding with their depre-
ciated value.
JAYS'.

THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, Regent-street.

MARRIAGE TROUSSEAUX and
LAYETTES.—CHRISTIAN and RATHBONE, Ready-
made Linen Warehousemen and Hosts to her Majesty and H.R.H.
the Princess of Wales, 32, Wigmore-street, W.

THE ULSTER DAMASK and
LINEN COMPANY have REMOVED from 5, Donegall-
square south to THE LINEN HALL, BELFAST.

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